



STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN MISSOURI: 2011 REPORT

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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE**

**Submitted to
MISSOURI HOUSING DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
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FORWARD

At the time of writing this report, Joplin, Missouri is beginning a long road to recovery in the wake of the devastating tornado that struck this community May 22, 2011. The extent of the damage is still being determined. Some estimates, based on satellite imagery, describe 9,000 residential units as having been destroyed. These units include both multi-family and single family units. It is not known at this time how many residents are homeless. Many city residents are seeking shelter outside of the area. Many residents are doubled up with neighbors and family members. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is currently assessing the availability of rental units in a wide area around Joplin.

Other residents across the state have also had their homes, businesses, and farms damaged by severe weather and flooding. To date FEMA has issued disaster declarations for a total of 47 counties in the state that extended individual assistance and/or public assistance to those affected by tornadoes and flooding. See maps at: http://gis.fema.gov/maps/dec_1980.pdf and http://gis.fema.gov/maps/dec_4012.pdf.

As the responses to these events develop, programs across the state will be impacted by increased demand for housing assistance and various services. All of this underscores the need for reliable data on the current state of homelessness in Missouri and available resources, which are stressed to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families and now many disaster victims as well.



Poster Image:

The inside cover image is one of several winning posters displayed at the 2010 Homelessness Awareness Day event, sponsored by the Governor's Committee to End Homelessness (GCEH). The Mansfield Pre-K Head Start Class (Students: Braden Tate, Brayden Barnes, Cleo Pashon, Silace Florence, Savannah Wilhite, and Ashyn Stricklind) submitted this poster, which graphically presents a shared realization that "All around the world homelessness affects all." It is used with the permission of their teacher, Joannie Bailey, and GCEH.

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

The *State of Homelessness in Missouri: 2011 Report*, prepared by the Homeless Project Research Team of Saint Louis University School of Social Work, College of Education and Public Service, is submitted to the Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC). This report is the sixth in a series of reports on homelessness in the state.

In many ways, it is not unlike prior reports in that it aims to provide timely information about the number, characteristics, and geographic distribution of homeless people within the state. Similarly, it presents information compiled from data collected by Missouri's eight (8) continua of care networks aiding homeless individuals and persons in families.

The *State of Homelessness in Missouri: 2011 Report* is based primarily on three (3) data sources from each of the continua. These are:

- Point-In-Time (PIT) counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, 2010 and 2009
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data, 2010 and 2009; and
- Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care Application, 2010 and 2009.

However, unlike the previous study, this report augments the above data with additional data and findings from other sources in an effort to provide a context and basis for a fuller understanding of the data that are reported herein. Integrated into discussions throughout this report are data from such secondary sources as national studies of homelessness, homeless youth, and veteran homelessness; foreclosure, poverty, and unemployment rates within the state; the U.S. Census; and the U.S. Department of Education's report on homeless school children and youth under the McKinney-Vento Act. The *2011 State of Homelessness in Missouri* report also attempts to more fully describe homeless subpopulations.

It is noteworthy that the *2011 Report* reflects increased participation of continua across the state with fewer occurrences of unreported/missing data. Another positive is that to produce this study the research team engaged members of contributing agencies in a collaborative effort to improve data collection, accuracy, consistency, and reporting.

Additionally, the team adhered to its principle of unadulterated reporting of the data received and presentation of findings and conclusions that are data-based.

This report is submitted with the hope that the data and other information provided herein are useful in informing policy decisions, enabling more efficient and effective targeting of resources, and advancing statewide efforts to combat homelessness in Missouri.

Key findings from PIT 2010 and 2009 data on homeless persons

- The number of reported homeless persons in Missouri increased 12%, from a total of 7,038 homeless persons on a given night in the winter of 2009 to 7,877 homeless persons on a given night in 2010. In other words, the data indicate that 839 more Missourians were reported as homeless in 2010 than in 2009.
- A majority (6 of 8) of the Missouri continua reported increases in their homeless counts (sheltered and unsheltered combined). The largest percent increase in homeless persons was in the Springfield CoC, where the reported total homeless persons increased 58%, from 418 in 2009 to 662 in 2010.
- All continua, except one (St. Louis City CoC), reported increases in their unsheltered homeless population. The three continua that reported the highest percent increase in unsheltered persons were the St. Joseph CoC (550%); the Springfield CoC (354%); and the Joplin CoC (100%).
- Two continua reported both a positive and a negative percent change in their populations of homeless persons. St. Joseph CoC reported a decrease (-20% change) in the percent of its sheltered homeless population, with an increase (550% change) in the percent of its unsheltered homeless population. St. Louis City CoC reported that its unsheltered population was nearly cut in half (-49% change), while the percent of its sheltered homeless population increased (17%) from 973 in 2009 to 1,134 in 2010.
- For continua that reported PIT 2010 and 2009 counts of homeless subpopulations, the numbers of people experiencing homelessness increased in several of the subpopulations examined in this report: victims of domestic violence, chronically homeless, mentally ill, persons dealing with chronic substance abuse, and persons with HIV/AIDS. The two subpopulations for which the reported number and percent of homeless persons decreased from 2009 to 2010 were veterans and unaccompanied youth. The decrease in the number and percent of homeless veterans, however, seems to be due to the fact that two continua reported PIT counts of homeless veterans in 2009 but did not report the number or percent of veterans in their 2010 Exhibit 1 Application. Similarly, the decrease in the number and percent of unaccompanied minors is suspect because the numbers reported for this subpopulation are very small and may represent an undercount of this group.

Key findings from HMIS 2010 and 2009 data on homeless individuals and persons in families

- Individuals in Emergency Shelters Only: Individuals in emergency shelters remained relatively stable from 2009 to 2010 for all continua reporting numbers, with the exception of increases in the Balance of State and Springfield.
- Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters Only: Springfield also reported the largest percent increase in persons in families using emergency shelters (88% change). The largest numeric increase was in St. Louis City which reported an increase of 315 persons, a 34% change in the number of persons in families using emergency shelters. Increases were also reported in the Balance of State and Joplin continua, while St. Louis County CoC reported a decline from 756 in 2009 to 678 in 2010.
- Individuals in Transitional Housing Only: Across all Continua there was a 40% increase in individuals in transitional housing between 2009 and 2010. The Kansas City (569) and Joplin (342) continua reported the largest numbers of individuals in transitional housing only.
- Persons in Families in Transitional Housing Only: St. Louis City had almost twice as many families as individuals in transitional housing but reported a slight drop in families in transitional housing (-8%) from 2009 to 2010. Springfield also reported fewer families in transitional housing in 2010 (193) than in 2009 (246), a 22% drop. Kansas City reported a 14% increase from 491 families in transitional housing in 2009 to 559 in 2010. St. Louis County had a 36% increase in families in transitional housing in 2009 to 2010 (91 to 124).

Key findings from HMIS about the demographic characteristics of participants in emergency shelters and supportive housing programs and HMIS subpopulations:

- Race/Ethnicity: Most of the participants in transitional housing, permanent housing and Shelter Plus Care programs who identified a race category were Black/African American (60%, 70%, and 60% respectively), while only 36% of participants in emergency sheltered identified their race as Black/African American and 41% as White. The vast majority (95%-97%) of the participants in all four types of housing programs was non-Hispanic/non-Latino.
- Sex: Most of the participants in transitional housing, permanent housing and Shelter Plus Care programs were identified as females (55%, 55%, and 60% respectively). The instrument used to obtain HMIS data, asked for sex to be reported by age category which resulted in missing data on sex when age was not reported. Nonetheless, 31% of the participants in emergency shelters were identified as females and 25% as males.

Age: The largest age groups of participants in both emergency shelters and transitional housing were the “17 and under” and the “31-50” years of age groups for both men and women. The single largest age group for participants in permanent housing was children “17 years of age and under”, while the majority of the participants in Shelter Plus Care programs were women in the “31-50” age category. There were twice as many women as men in the “18-30” age category participating in supportive housing (transitional, permanent, and Shelter Plus Care).

- HMIS data on subpopulations (e.g., veterans, persons with a disabling condition and/or one or more special needs) generally do not mirror PIT data on homeless subpopulations because they do not specify the same subpopulations. Moreover, the HMIS data submitted do not provide information about unaccompanied youth or chronically homeless persons. These data, however, provide some information (although much more is needed) about the number of persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to entering supportive housing or emergency shelter. For 2010, continua reported that among persons participating in emergency shelters and/or supportive housing 292 persons spent the week before in jails/prisons, which is less than 2% of homeless participants in these programs. This low percent of ex-offenders in the homeless population may be due to the failure to ask and/or disclose recent incarceration as it might disqualify persons from receiving homeless services.

Key finding about the geographic distribution of homelessness

- While most continua reported increases in the people experiencing homelessness within their region, homelessness is not evenly distributed across the state nor is it concentrated only in large cities. On the night of the 2010 winter PIT count, 25% of the reported number of sheltered and unsheltered persons in Missouri were counted in the Balance of State CoC, 26% were in St. Louis City CoC and St Louis County CoC combined; another 23% were in the Kansas City CoC region, and the remaining 26% were in the other four continua (i.e., the Joplin, the Springfield, the St. Charles, and the St. Joseph continua).

Key findings about programs serving homeless individuals and families

- There are many individuals as well as organizations in both the public and the private sectors that address the needs of people experiencing homelessness in Missouri. Many of them have contributed data to the continuum in their area and this report.
- Although many shelter providers are generally not staffed to gather accurate information regarding homeless persons or subpopulations, those shelter providers that do have staff and records concerning a particular subpopulation are generally the best source of information about a specific homeless subpopulation.

- These data warrant study in greater detail to compare the locations of the programs serving the homeless and the locations of homeless people. A preliminary review of these data revealed, for example, that a number of service providers listed by St. Louis County CoC in Appendix C are in the City of St. Louis and not actually delivering services in the county.

Looking Ahead: Recommendations and Suggestions for the 2013 Study

1. Advocate for legislative measures that help to make housing affordable – such as the National Housing Trust Fund legislation, the Bringing America Home Act, as well as legislation to modify the Missouri Housing Trust Fund (as was introduced in 2009) in order to increase assistance to those needing affordable housing. These legislative proposals are based on the experiences of front-line providers and advocates coming from diverse geographic areas, and with wide-ranging service experiences. By addressing the causes of homelessness—not merely its symptoms—they offer real promise for reducing homelessness as many in the U.S., various states, and local communities experience it.
2. Encourage local continua, CoC coordinators and HMIS administrators to collect data in a manner that reflects a shared understanding of HUD’s data elements, categories, reporting periods and best practices. In addition, all should be encouraged to collect additional information about other/specific subpopulations (e.g., unaccompanied youth, ex-offenders, and immigrants). Moreover, Dail et al. (2000) suggest there are distinct advantages of mandatory reporting of homelessness which include “building a comprehensive, existing database of reported homeless that would include trends and variations within a given year as well as across years; ...a dramatic reduction in the number of duplications reported” (p. 442) and other advantages.

THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN MISSOURI: 2011 REPORT

I. Introduction

Reports of Homelessness in the U.S.

Any report on the homeless¹ in the state of Missouri needs to be viewed in the context of homelessness in the United States. However, it is difficult to find agreement on the number of homeless people nationwide or agreement about whether homelessness is increasing or decreasing. Two recent national reports illustrate this lack of agreement. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress* (2010), there were 643,067 people homeless in the U.S. on a single night in January 2009. This represents a 3.2% decrease from the estimated 664,441 homeless persons reported in the January 2008 Point-In-Time (PIT) count. In contrast to AHAR, the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) in its *State of Homelessness in America* (2011) estimates an increase in the number of homeless persons nationally. "The nation's total homeless population increased from 636,324 persons in 2008 to 656,129 in 2009, an increase of 19,805 persons (3 percent)" (p. 8).

Other reports and advocates for homeless people challenge both the AHAR and NAEH's counts/estimates of the total number of homeless. They embrace a broader definition of the homeless population and assert that HUD's definition of the homeless excludes from the total homeless counts people who are doubled-up as well as families and youth in motels. This exclusion, by definition, of people who are arguably homeless results in continued invisibility and inattention to these vulnerable populations and hinders community-planning efforts to end homelessness. The less publicly visible homeless are sheltered individuals who are forced to live with relatives and friends in crowded, often temporary arrangements. These persons, who are not included in the HUD count of total homeless people, are a major concern of several continua—especially those in more rural areas of the state.

There is also criticism of studies of homelessness that rely heavily, if not entirely, on Point-In-Time (PIT) counts of people who are in shelters or on the streets. While this approach may yield useful information about the number of people who use services such as shelters and soup kitchens, or who are easy to locate on the street, it can result in underestimates of homelessness. The people missed in PIT counts of "the unsheltered" are those who are often called the "hidden" homeless frequently staying in automobiles, camp grounds, or other places that researchers cannot effectively search (Link et al., 1995). This suggests that homeless counts may miss significant numbers of people who are homeless, including those living in doubled-up situations.

¹ According to the HUD Federal definition, a person is considered homeless only when he/she resides in one of the following places: places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, on the street; in an emergency shelter; in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelters" (for complete HUD federal definition of homeless see Appendix A: Glossary of Terms or go to <http://www.hud.gov/homeless/definition.cfm>)

Many people who lack a stable, permanent residence have few shelter options because shelters are often filled to capacity or are unavailable. Documenting this, the U.S. Conference of Mayors' (2009) study of homelessness in 50 cities found that in every city, the city's official estimated number of homeless people greatly exceeded the number of emergency shelter and transitional housing spaces. Moreover, because PIT studies give just a "snapshot" picture of homelessness they only count those who are homeless at a particular time. Over time, however, some people will find housing and escape homelessness while new people will lose housing and become homeless. PIT studies do not accurately identify these intermittently homeless people, and therefore tend to overestimate the proportion of people who are identified as chronically homeless. For these reasons, PIT counts are often criticized as misrepresenting the magnitude and nature of homelessness in the U.S.

Given aforementioned concerns about estimating of the actual number of individuals who are homeless on any given day, some researchers use another method to count homeless people that examines the number of people who are homeless over a given period of time. The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty (NLCHP, 2004), using a period prevalence count, provides another estimation of the number of homeless in the U.S. It states that approximately 3.5 million people are likely to experience homelessness in a given year. Its estimates are derived from a study of service providers across the country at two different times of the year in 1996. The NLCHP found that, on a given night in October, 444,000 people (in 346,000 households) experienced homelessness. On a given night in February, 842,000 (in 637,000 households) experienced homelessness—which translates to almost 10% of the population of people living in poverty. The Urban Institute (2000), using the Center's estimates, has derived an annual projection of the homeless population. Its calculations indicate that about 2.3 million people (based on the October estimate) and 3.5 million people (based on the February estimate) are homeless each year, meaning that about 1% of the U.S. population experiences homelessness each year. If similar calculations are used to estimate the number in Missouri in a year, then 59,876 persons would have experienced homelessness in 2010.

Despite concerns over the accuracy of counts of persons who are homeless, continuum of care application information (PIT counts and Exhibit 1 data) as well as HMIS data used to generate this report provide the most accurate description of homeless individuals and families being served in the state and allow comparisons to be made with national HUD data. Missouri continua worked hard to obtain accurate counts at least once a year (often twice a year) and collected additional data not required for national reporting to further people's understanding of homelessness within the state.

Profile of Missouri in National Reports of Homelessness

While national figures indicate an overall increase in homelessness from 2008 to 2009 and the 2009 AHAR estimate of Missouri's PIT counts was 6,959, the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) reports that Missouri had a 9.47% decline in total homelessness. It shows that Missouri's total number of homeless persons was

down from 7,687 in 2008 to 6,959 in 2009. The NAEH report also shows Missouri had a 10.19% decline in homeless families and a 28.37% decline in the unsheltered homeless population. These findings are supported by additional data that show Missouri had a higher rate than the national rate on only three out of eight state indicators of risk for increasing homelessness.

Trends in Homelessness and the Economic Crisis

The 2009 AHAR report captures information on the use of housing programs for homeless individuals and families across the nation during the economic and foreclosure crisis, which began in December 2007. The three-year changes documented in this report provide some evidence of how the recession has affected homelessness in the U.S.

The 2009 AHAR reports, “One year estimates of shelter use show that almost 62,000 more family members were in shelter at some point during 2009 than had been during 2007, making up almost 40,000 families. The continued growth in sheltered family homelessness almost certainly reflects the ongoing effect of the recession. When compared to 2008, a slightly higher proportion of families came from housed situations, most commonly staying with family. The fragile economic circumstances of the relatives of struggling parents may mean that, as soon as job losses begin in an economic downturn, support networks for families at risk of homelessness fall apart. Doubled-up housing situations cannot be sustained, cash is no longer available to help others with rent payments, and families turn to homeless shelters as the only way to keep a roof over their heads” (p. 5). The data also show that homeless families were more likely to include men, to be families with two adults, as well as families with only a father present. Providers of services to these families attribute the increase in homeless two-parent families to the effects of the recession, which is making it difficult for even one parent to find a job.

The State of Homelessness in America (January 2011) report provides an in-depth examination of homeless counts as well as economic indicators, demographic drivers, and changes at the state and national level. Data from this report are used to highlight economic and demographic factors impacting homelessness in the Missouri.

Table 1. Homeless rates and indicators of risk of increased homelessness for Missouri and U.S. (NAEH, 2011).

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>National</u>
Overall Homeless per 10,000 People	12	21
Indicators of Risk of Increased Homelessness		
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.3
Foreclosure Rate 1 / X Housing Unit	93	45
Percent Change in Housing Cost Burden	16.79	9.04
Change in Income of Working Poor People	-4.99	-2.16
Doubled Up per 1,000 People	16	19
Uninsured Rate	13.58	15.36

The three factors for which Missouri had a higher risk of homelessness than the national rate were: the higher foreclosure rate, (decreased) income of the working poor, and the (increased) housing cost burden. The above indicators of risk of increased homelessness omit two other indicators: people discharged from prisons and young adults aging out of foster care.

History of the Statewide Study of Homelessness

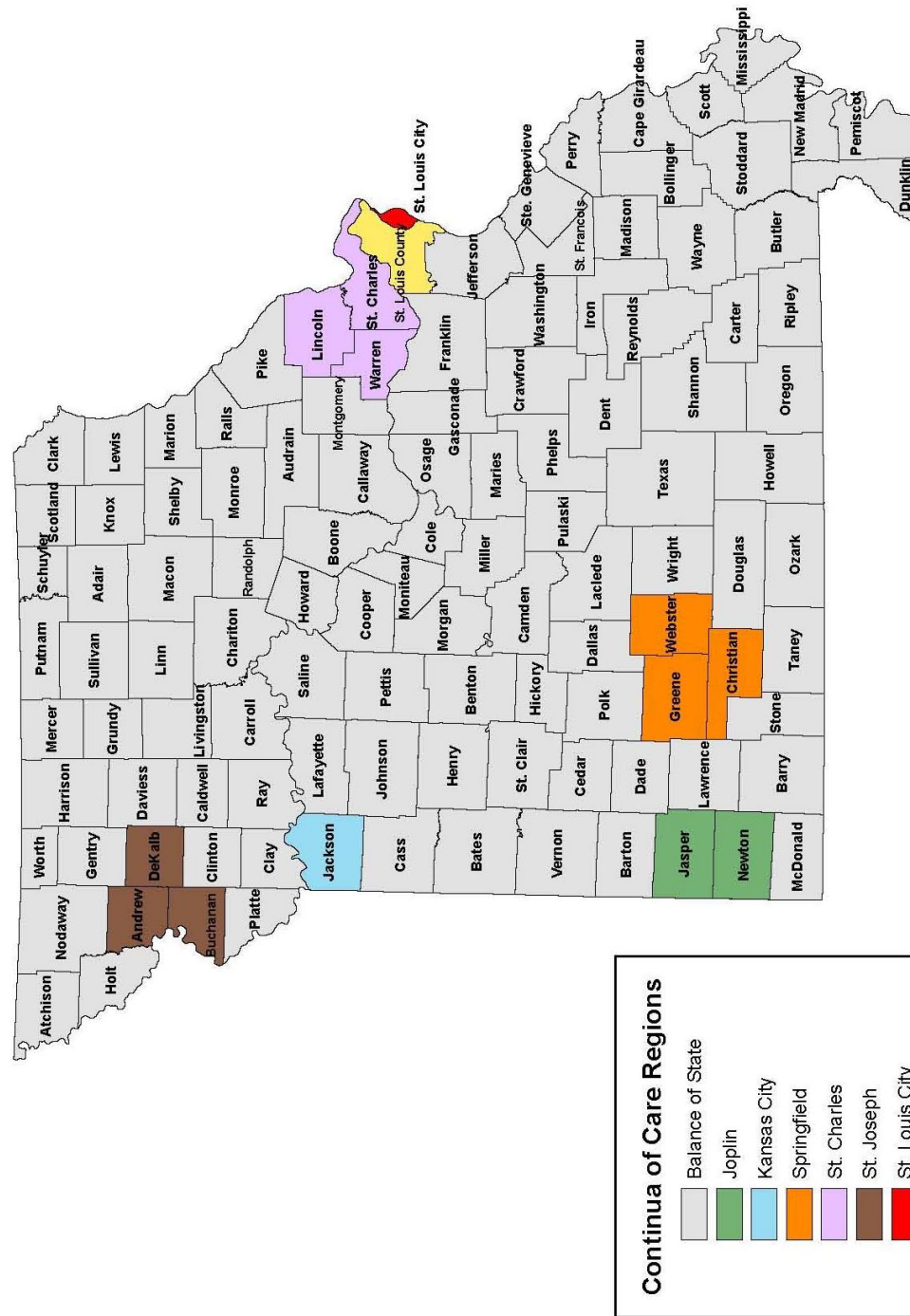
HUD began requiring information regarding the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdictions that received their funding in the early 1990s. In 1993 the Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC) contracted for the first census of homeless people in Missouri to be conducted. Other statewide homeless studies and reports have followed that initiative. All of these reports aggregate data from several hundred social service agencies and private non-profit organizations that are engaged in an effort to meet the needs of homeless Missourians. The most recent and last report on homelessness in Missouri, MHDC's *2009 Homeless Study*, details regional homelessness by providing PIT counts of the homeless in CoC communities across the state, demographic statistics, as well as information about persons counted at emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities.

This Report: Methods Used for Data Collection and Analysis

The *State of Homelessness in Missouri: 2011 Report* is the sixth in a series of reports that the MHDC contracted to provide timely information about the number, characteristics, and geographic distribution of homeless people within the state. In an effort to provide a statewide view of homelessness, this report presents information compiled from data collected by continua in the state for 2009 and 2010. These data describe homeless subpopulations as well as sheltered and unsheltered persons within the state's eight continua.

A map of Missouri's eight continua of care regions appears on the next page (see Figure 1.0). It helps to provide a general understanding of the geography of funding and planning networks that plan for and provide a full range of housing programs as well as other services and resources to address the various needs of homeless people. The Balance of State (BoS) Continuum of Care (CoC) encompasses 101 counties (many in rural or non-metropolitan areas) throughout Missouri that are not included within a regional, county or city continua. The BoS continua often include local organizations which have joined together to submit a single McKinney-Vento application for their combined area. The Joplin CoC covers Jasper and Newton counties. The Kansas CoC plans for the Jackson County area. The Springfield CoC consists of Greene, Webster, and Christian counties. The St. Charles CoC consists of Lincoln, Warren, and St. Charles counties. The St. Joseph CoC consists of Andrew, Buchanan, and DeKalb counties. The St. Louis City CoC is the area of Missouri's only independent city; and the St. Louis County CoC encompasses the area of that county. Each of the eight continua submitted data for this report.

Figure 1.0 Missouri Continua of Care Regions



Map Created by C. Luebbert
Stupp GIS Lab at Saint Louis University

Data Provided by US Census Bureau

The report summarizes data from 115 counties and 567 providers of homeless services in cities and suburban communities, as well as small metropolitan and rural areas across the state. This report also aims to be user-friendly, to inform the public of homeless issues, and to aid planning in response to local needs as well as state and federal funding initiatives. As with prior studies, this report relies heavily on continua data, reports, analysis, and perspectives on the problem of homelessness in their community/area.

The *State of Homelessness in Missouri: 2011 Report* is based primarily on three data sources. These are:

1. **Point-In-Time (PIT) counts** of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations: Every odd numbered year, HUD requires all continua to conduct a PIT count of the total number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January and to report their characteristics. PIT counts for this report include winter 2009 and 2010. Some continua also submitted summer counts for 2009 and 2010.
2. **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data:** Three local administrative databases record and store client-level information on the characteristics, services, and needs of homeless individuals and families. These databases are collectively part of the HMIS data system coordinated by HUD. These systems collect additional information and have multiple uses. Counts of the number people who used emergency shelters, transitional housing, and/or permanent supportive housing programs at some time during the course of a year are captured in the HMIS system. HUD's finalized data and technical standards for all homeless management information systems were published in March 2010. These standards define data elements and specify the information that must be collected by HMIS coordinators.
3. **Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care Application:** Each of the continua submits an application to HUD through a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). As part of this submission, each of the continua completes an Exhibit 1 form in which it reports summary information about area organizations and programs for the homeless, along with sites, program types, bed and unit inventories, and target populations served. It also provides a summary of universal data elements that include date-of-birth/age, race, ethnicity, gender, veteran status, disabling condition, and residence prior to program entry. Also included is information on such homeless subpopulations as the chronically homeless, persons with mental illness, unaccompanied minors, ex-offenders, and persons affected by domestic violence.

In an effort to provide a context and basis for a fuller understanding of the data that are reported herein, this report augments the above data with additional data and findings from other sources. Integrated into discussions throughout this report are data from such secondary sources as the national studies of homelessness, homeless youth, and veteran homelessness; foreclosure, poverty, and unemployment rates within the state; the U.S. Census (2000, 2010); and the U.S. Department of Education's (2008) report on homeless school children and youth under the McKinney-Vento Act. The *State of Homelessness in Missouri: 2011 Report* also attempts to more fully describe subpopulations within the state in the hopes of informing policy decisions and enabling more efficient and effective targeting of resources.

The Data Collection Process: Even before the Homeless Project Research Team was assembled, MHDC was identifying new sources of information and updating its data on shelter providers statewide. Between September and November 2010, members of the Homeless Project Research Team traveled to meet with continuum of care leaders and HMIS administrators, as well as other stakeholders in Columbia, Joplin, Kansas City, Springfield, St. Charles, St. Joseph, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County. These meetings served to introduce the research team, elicit cooperation, and invite questions as well as solicit ideas about ways to improve data collection and reporting on homelessness.

Letters were sent October 27, 2010 to each of the continua requesting data to be submitted electronically on or before December 2, 2010 for inclusion in the 2011 report on homelessness in Missouri. This marked the beginning of the data collection process. MHDC had initially requested data to be reported for the calendar year, although HUD requires continua to report data from October 1 of the prior year through September 30 of the AHAR reporting year. In response to feedback from several continua coordinators and HMIS administrators and in consultation with MHDC, a change was made in the data request—specifically in the reporting period for which data were to be aggregated. Continua were asked to submit HMIS data for 2009 and 2010 consistent with the HUD AHAR reporting cycle/year. This change made it easier for the data to be reported because continua were no longer being asked to produce a separate report of essentially the same data but for a different timeframe. Nonetheless, the data collection process was not concluded until April 4, 2011 when the last data file was received.

As data files were received, a systematic process of data entry, checking, correcting errors and verification began to maintain or improve data quality. To illustrate this process, the steps generally followed are listed below.

- A letter was sent acknowledging receipt of specific data files;
- Data received was checked for completeness, consistency, and errors;
- Missing data files were identified, requested, and reminders sent;
- Data questions were submitted to, reviewed, and discussed with the CoC;
- A letter/email identifying data received, corrected, and verified was sent to the CoC; and when possible, confirmation from other source(s) was obtained.

This process was used with all eight of the continua unless late submission of data prohibited timely feedback, response, and confirmation of data.

Data Analysis, Data Reporting and Caveats about Interpreting the Data:

For this report, data analysis involved compilation of all of data received from each the continua and reduction of raw data from unmanageable details to manageable summaries. To summarize the data, tabular presentations and graphs are used and descriptive statistics (e.g., means, percents, and range) are reported. In some instances, response categories have been collapsed simply to make it easier to see patterns in the data. Another aspect of data analysis for this report involved the examination of homeless subpopulations and subgroup comparisons. However, the most important thing about the data analysis strategy used to prepare this report was that the research team strictly adhered to its principle of unadulterated reporting out of the data received and presentation of findings and conclusions that are data based.

It is not uncommon for reports of the total number of homeless persons in a population—including people living on the streets and places not designed for human habitation; people living in homeless shelters and supportive housing; and people who are in doubled-up living arrangements with family and friends because they no longer have their own homes—to be based on data that result from the application of an annualizing factor developed by researchers (e.g., Burt & Aaron, 2000; Jahiel, 1992a; 1992b; and Link et al., 1995). While such applications may yield meaningful data, no such applications have been used in the study of the data reported herein. Similarly, some reports of homeless populations are based on estimates that have been derived by statistical manipulation of the data, calculations or extrapolations based on some formula or theory. One study, for example, “used the unduplicated reported number of homeless persons in combination with other information, such as a multiplication factor applied to known shelter bed capacity, to develop a county-level estimate of the number of incidents of homelessness (Dail, Shelley, & Fitzgerald, 2000, p. 442). No such estimation procedures have been applied to the data received from Missouri’s continua and reported herein.

Before proceeding, it is important to acknowledge problems and challenges with the interpretation of the data presented in this report, many of which stem from the fact that there are three HMIS service providers serving one or more of the eight continua in the state of Missouri. The data captured in these three administrative databases are problematic in terms of providing information on the current state of homelessness in Missouri. While the data are captured at the individual level, not all individuals are uniquely identified. Individuals could appear more than once with each of the administrative databases and across all three. This is especially problematic at the boundaries of continua where individuals could be counted in Kansas City, for example, and in the Balance of State and even in HMIS administrative systems in the state of Kansas. A person who is homeless in St. Charles could be receiving services in St. Louis County and/or City and potentially counted in all three continua. The amount of duplication is not known or estimated. In addition, individuals receiving services at an emergency shelter, and then moving to transitional housing, and later that year to

permanent housing, for example, could be counted in all three program-types. Although the form for reporting HMIS data was modified by MHDC specifically to reduce the likelihood of duplicate counts (see Appendix B: HMIS Homeless Study AHAR Data Form Dec 16 2010 EXCEL VERSION.xlsx), the problem of duplicate counts remains an issue.

Additionally, it is worth emphasizing that shelter providers are generally not staffed to gather accurate information regarding subpopulations. Those shelter providers that do have staff and records concerning a particular subpopulation are generally specializing in service to that group and so could not be considered representative overall. Also, because few agencies will provide shelter to youth under age 18 who are not accompanied by parents or guardians, data representing familial composition of those in shelters cannot be considered entirely representative of the homeless population as a whole.

To conclude this section of the report, the research team reiterates that there are problems associated with the interpretation of PIT counts. PIT counts are presumed to be unique as they represent the number of homeless persons in a CoC on a given day. However, many of the PIT counts are a survey of homeless service providers, and the numbers reported represent an effort to enumerate both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on that date, with full awareness that many are missed and the numbers reported are an undercount. While HUD requires PIT counts to be conducted and reported in odd-numbered years, there is no determination of the number of service providers surveyed in 2009 or whether they are the same ones surveyed in 2010. In addition, many service providers do not receive federal or state funds and therefore do not feel compelled to participate in these efforts or in HMIS reporting. Therefore, when interpreting Point-In-Time data, it is important to remember Wong's caveat that Point-In-Time research, if accepted uncritically, constructs "truncated, de-contextualized, and over pathologized" (Snow, Andersen, & Koegel, 1994, p. 133) views of homeless people and may inadvertently lead to "ill-conceived social policy that fails to address the diverse needs of homeless people" (Shinn, 1992, p. 87).

2. Counts of Homeless Individuals and Persons in Families in Missouri PIT Counts of Sheltered & Unsheltered Homeless Persons, 2010 and 2009

HUD requires continua to conduct a PIT count at least every two years during the last ten days of January, and requests that they conduct a count annually if resources allow. The PIT count is performed to capture data that are statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations on a single night.

In order to collect unsheltered data, continua are instructed to count all adults, children, and unaccompanied youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Surveys are administered to individuals and families on the street and at social service locations in each county. There are three principal methods used to collect data for the PIT count:

- A simple street count with observation in which the survey is completed by only observing the individual;
- The street count with an interview where the individual is interviewed and the survey is completed based on the answers; and
- The service-based count where interviews are conducted at the non-shelter service locations that unsheltered homeless people rely on to survive, such as soup kitchens, drop-in centers, healthcare centers, and emergency rooms. During the interview, individuals are asked, “Where were you sleeping last night?” in an attempt to capture the number of unsheltered homeless individuals who were not interviewed on the actual date of the count.

In order to collect sheltered data, continua are instructed to count all adults, children, and unaccompanied youth residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person is homeless. Sheltered data is collected through each continua’s HMIS along with surveying agencies that do not enter into an HMIS, but are providing shelter. All continua in the state of Missouri made efforts to perform and report winter PIT counts for both years. Half of the continua did not conduct or report summer PIT counts as these are not mandated by HUD. Because summer PIT counts are inconsistently reported, the discussion that follows focuses on winter PIT counts.

Table 2.0 presents winter and summer PIT counts of sheltered and unsheltered persons for 2010 and 2009. The 2010 winter PIT count revealed an estimated 7,877 people experiencing homelessness in Missouri on a given night, which translates to an incidence or rate of 13.15 homeless people per 10,000 people in the state’s population of 5,988,927 (Source for total state population: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data>.)

This rate of homelessness is less than the 21 homeless people per 10,000 people in the U.S. population (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2011). Missouri’s continua reported 2010 PIT counts that indicate the state’s homeless population included 5,906 sheltered persons and 1,971 unsheltered persons. The winter PIT data also show that the total number of homeless persons in Missouri increased 12%, from a total of 7,038 homeless persons on a given night in the winter of 2009. In other words, the data indicate that approximately 839 more people were homeless in 2010 than in 2009. This finding is consistent with economic indicators of the risk of homelessness described in the AHAR report.

Table 2.0. PIT counts (2010 and 2009) winter and summer for sheltered and unsheltered persons.

Continuum of Care Communities	Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts for 2010 and 2009					
	Winter 2010	Winter 2009	Percent Change	Summer 2010	Summer 2009	Percent Change
Balance of State CoC						
Sheltered	1328	1327	0%	1371	1492	-8%
Unsheltered	573	374	53%	595	974	-39%
Total	1901	1701	12%	1966	2466	-20%
Joplin CoC						
Sheltered	302	285	6%	302	301	0%
Unsheltered	74	37	100%	76	na	na
Total	376	322	17%	378	301	26%
Kansas City CoC						
Sheltered	1434	1413	1%	na	na	na
Unsheltered ^a	316	265	19%	na	na	na
Total	1750	1678	4%	na	na	na
Springfield CoC						
Sheltered	503	383	31%	na	na	na
Unsheltered	159	35	354%	na	na	na
Total	662	418	58%	na	na	na
St Charles CoC						
Sheltered	688	549	25%	na	na	na
Unsheltered	401	281	43%	na	na	na
Total	1089	830	31%	na	na	na
St Joseph CoC						
Sheltered	109	137	-20%	120	118	2%
Unsheltered	26	4	550%	50	32	56%
Total	135	141	-4%	170	150	13%
St Louis City CoC						
Sheltered	1134	973	17%	na	1226	na
Unsheltered ^b	171	333	-49%	na	220	na
Total ^c	1305	1306	-0%	na	1446	na
St Louis County CoC						
Sheltered	408	414	-1%	397	376	6%
Unsheltered ^d	251	228	10%	28	166	-83%
Total	659	642	3%	425	542	-22%
State of Missouri						
Sheltered	5906	5481	8%	2190	3513	-38%
Unsheltered	1971	1557	27%	749	1392	-46%
Total	7877	7038	12%	2939	4905	-40%
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.						
^a Kansas City CoC did not report unsheltered count. Therefore this was calculated as Total - Sheltered count.						
^b St. Louis City CoC Winter 2009 Unsheltered count includes:						
(Lunch Site Total = 296) + (Safe Haven Total = 14) + (Persons turned away = 23)						
^c These totals do not reflect the +5% adjustment (made and reported by the CoC) in the Total Homeless count for the Winter 2010 and Summer 2009.						
^d Summer 2010 Unsheltered counts are from the hotline only. CoC did not do a Street count. Therefore the percent change does not reflect actual change from Summer 2009 to 2010.						

The modest percent change in the total number of homeless persons for the state of Missouri actually blurs dramatic changes in the PIT counts of the number of unsheltered homeless persons within continua regions. The percent change in the number of unsheltered persons ranged from a decline of 49% for the St. Louis City CoC to an increase of 550% for the St. Joseph CoC. Overall for all continua, the number of unsheltered homeless persons increased 27% within the state. Such change may reflect the population changes in Missouri from 2000 to 2010, during which St. Louis City experienced an 8.3% population decline whereas Christian County (one of three counties within the Springfield CoC) experienced an increase of 42.6% in its population. The percent change for Missouri's sheltered homeless population ranged from a decline of 20% for the St. Joseph CoC to an increase of 31% for the Springfield CoC with half of the continua reporting little or no change. It also is reasonable to assume that the change in the number of sheltered homeless persons is constrained by the capacity (Table 4.0) and number of housing units for homeless persons in the continua.

HMIS (2010) Counts of Homeless Individuals and Persons in Families

Tables 2.1 through 2.3 are data reported from the HMIS databases that describe the household makeup of sheltered persons in each of the continua. Kansas City only reported transitional housing and St. Joseph only reported numbers for emergency shelters. St. Charles CoC did not report data. People experiencing homelessness are counted in two categories:

1. Sheltered Individuals
2. Sheltered Persons in Families

In addition, counts are for individuals and persons in families who were in emergency shelters only, in transitional housing only, or in both emergency shelters and transitional housing. This was a complicated count that the continua were asked to complete. Sandy Wilson, Director of HMIS and Special Projects for the Balance of State CoC, provided a useful cautionary comment in her data submission which described some of the problems the continua faced in filling out this table. "First, individuals in emergency shelter only plus persons in families in emergency shelter only does not equal all sheltered persons in emergency shelter only because 7 persons were individuals in emergency shelter and persons in families in emergency shelter during the report period. Second, you can't match the total of persons in emergency shelter and persons in transitional housing to the "client movement" total because one is an unduplicated number (client movement) and the other is duplicated. Third, prior living situation for emergency shelters is more than total number of adults due to having some unaccompanied youth."

In addition, emergency shelters are often the point of entry into a system of services provided to families and individuals. These shelters generally have a length of stay ranging from 1 to 90 days, depending on the program. Some shelters will accept mothers and children into "family shelters" and refer fathers to "individual shelters." An individual could have been counted as an individual in an emergency shelter and a person in families in transitional housing. It is not unusual for an individual to access an

emergency shelter multiple times during the year. Thus the number of individuals and families accessing emergency services can reflect duplicate counts both within and across continua. The data submitted by the continua for household makeup for 2009 and 2010, and presented in Tables 2.1 through 2.3, when taken together, can provide a general sense of the demand for emergency shelter services and transitional housing and generally whether or not the services were delivered to individuals or families within each continuum. Generally the utilization of emergency shelters and transitional housing increased from 2009 to 2010.

Individuals in Emergency Shelters Only: Individuals in emergency shelters remained relatively stable from 2009 to 2010 for all continua reporting numbers, with the exception of increases in the Balance of State and Springfield. The largest numeric increase was reported by the Balance of State where the difference between 2009 and 2010 was 215 or a 19% increase. Springfield saw the largest percent increase (70%, an increase of 60).

Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters Only: Springfield also reported the largest percent increase in persons in families using emergency shelters (88%, an increase of 94). The largest numeric increase was in St. Louis City, which reported 315 more in 2010 than in 2009 (34% increase). Increases were also reported in Balance of State (87, or 15%) and Joplin (51, 57%). St. Louis County was the only continua to report a decline (756 in 2009 down to 678 in 2010, a decrease of 78 or 10%). This may account for some of the increase in numbers in some of the surrounding continua as persons in families left the county seeking services that were available in the city of St. Louis. A number of service providers listed by St. Louis County CoC in Appendix C are in the City of St. Louis and not actually delivering services in the county. This observation is supported by the City of St. Louis Community Development Administration's *2010-2014 5-Year Consolidated Plan* that reports, "Nearly 40 percent of the calls to the homeless hotline originate in St. Louis County, rather than in the City of St. Louis" (p. 106).

Individuals in Transitional Housing Only: The largest numbers of individuals in transitional housing only (Tables 2.1 through 2.3) were reported by the Kansas City (569) and Joplin (342) continua. The Balance of State, Springfield and St. Louis City reported approximately the same number of individuals in transitional housing (approximately 250) while St. Louis County only reported 46 individuals in transitional housing. St. Charles and St. Joseph did not provide numbers of individuals in transitional housing only. Across all Continua there was a 40% increase in individuals in transitional housing between 2009 and 2010.

Persons in Families in Transitional Housing Only: St. Louis City had almost twice as many persons in families as individuals in transitional housing but reported a slight drop in persons in families in transitional housing only (down 8%) from 2009 to 2010. Springfield also reported fewer persons in families in transitional housing in 2010 (193) than in 2009 (246), a 22% drop. Kansas City reported a 14% increase from 491 persons in families in transitional housing in 2009 to 559 in 2010. St. Louis County had

a 36% increase in persons in families in transitional housing in 2009 to 2010 (91 to 124).

Table 2.1. HMIS (2009 and 2010) - Percent change in reported household make-up of estimated sheltered homeless individuals and families from 2009 to 2010.

	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								Percent Change Across All Continua
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
All Sheltered Persons...									
...in emergency shelters only	17%	5%	na	79%	na	-1%	17%	-6%	12%
...in transitional housing only	18%	67%	24%	-2%	na	na	1%	38%	18%
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	-13%	133%	na	4%	na	na	21%	115%	16%
Sheltered Individuals...									
...in emergency shelters only	19%	-1%	na	70%	na	-1%	4%	1%	8%
...in transitional housing only	30%	100%	35%	25%	na	na	24%	48%	40%
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	-4%	17%	na	3%	na	na	98%	967%	30%
Sheltered Persons in families...									
...in emergency shelters only	15%	57%	na	88%	na	na	34%	-10%	34%
...in transitional housing only	6%	25%	14%	-22%	na	na	-8%	36%	3%
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	-27%	17%	na	5%	na	na	2%	75%	7%
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.									

Table 2.2. HMIS (2010) - Household make-up: Estimated sheltered homeless individuals and families during a one-year period.

	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								Total for All CoCs
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
All Sheltered Persons...									
...in emergency shelters only	2,012	909	na	348	na	375	2,470	1,162	7,276
...in transitional housing only	445	511	1,128	430	na	na	756	170	3,440
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	134	28	na	333	na	na	343	118	956
Individuals...									
...in emergency shelters only	1,338	768	na	146	na	375	1,208	475	4,310
...in transitional housing only	245	342	569	237	na	na	265	46	1,704
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	90	14	na	128	na	na	117	32	381
Persons in families...									
...in emergency shelters only ^a	670	141	na	201	na	0	1,245	678	2,935
...in transitional housing only	200	169	559	193	na	na	491	124	1,736
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	43	14	na	192	na	na	220	84	553

na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.

^a St. Joseph CoC also reported 375 persons in families in emergency shelters only. When it was determined that this was an error (because its shelters serve individuals only), the research team entered the correct value of "0" into table cell for the continuum.

Table 2.3. HMIS (2009) - Household make-up: Estimates of sheltered homeless individuals and families during a one-year period.

	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								Total For All CoCs
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
All Sheltered Persons...									
...in emergency shelters only	1,713	866	na	194	na	377	2,109	1,238	6,497
...in transitional housing only	376	306	912	439	na	0	748	123	2,904
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	154	12	na	320	na	0	284	55	825
Sheltered Individuals...									
...in emergency shelters only	1,123	776	na	86	na	377	1,167	469	3,998
...in transitional housing only	188	171	421	190	na	0	213	31	1,214
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	94	12	na	124	na	0	59	3	292
Sheltered Persons in families...									
...in emergency shelters only	583	90	na	107	na	0	930	756	2,466
...in transitional housing only	188	135	491	246	na	0	532	91	1,683
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	59	12	na	183	na	0	216	48	518
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.									

Table 2.4. HMIS (2010) – Client movement: Individuals and persons in families for each combination of individual/family and emergency shelter/transitional housing.

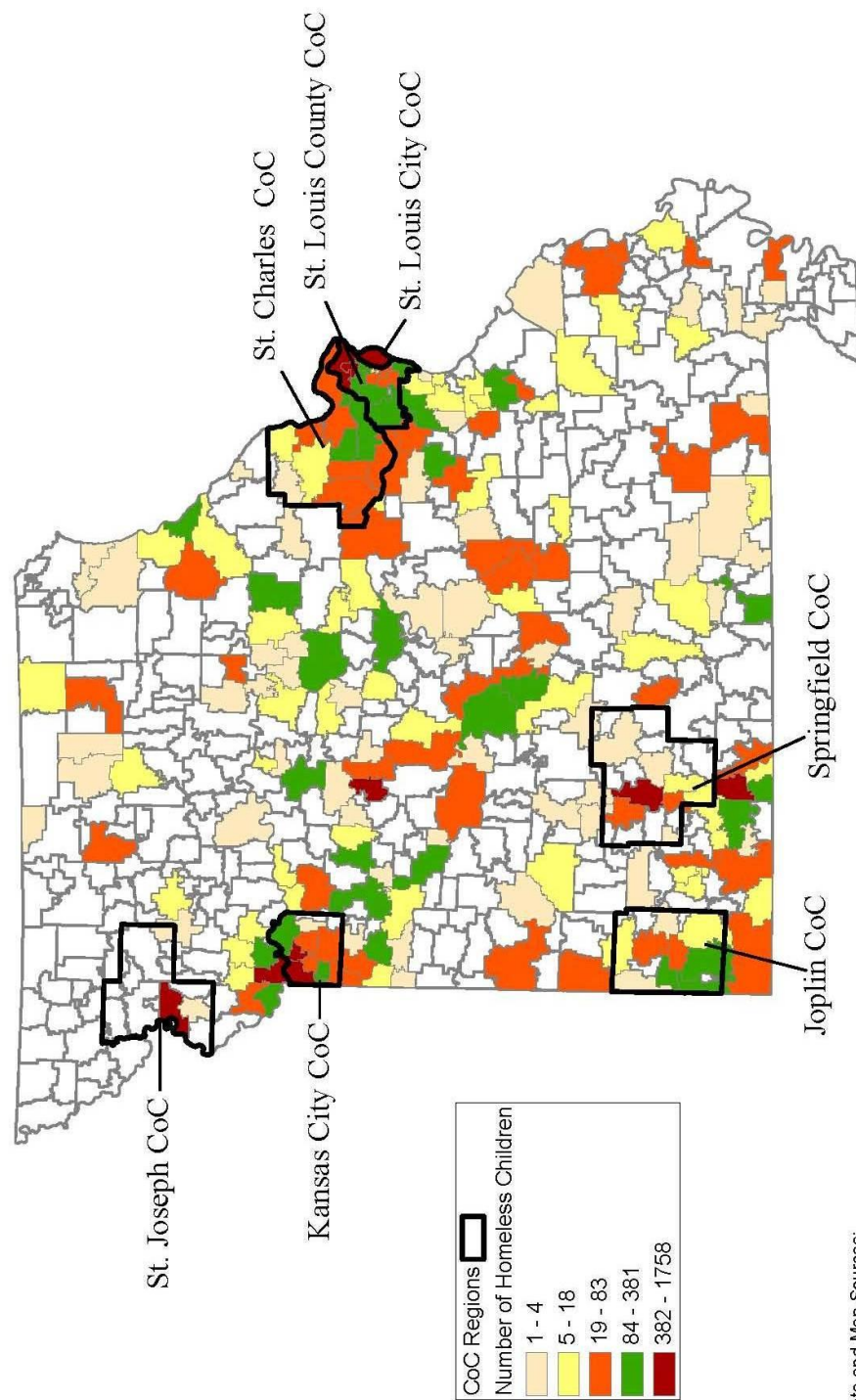
Program-Household Types	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	State of Missouri
only ESIND, ESFAM, THIND, THFAM	na	na	na	0	na	0	0	0	0
only ESIND, ESFAM AND THIND	0	na	na	0	na	0	2	0	2
only ESIND, ESFAM AND THFAM	0	na	na	4	na	0	0	2	6
only ESIND, THIND AND THFAM	0	na	na	2	na	0	1	0	3
only ESFAM, THIND AND THFAM	0	na	na	0	na	0	0	0	0
only ESIND AND ESFAM	4	na	na	1	na	0	17	9	31
only ESIND AND THIND	90	na	na	128	na	0	117	32	367
only ESIND AND THFAM	1	na	na	3	na	0	1	0	5
only ESFAM AND THIND	0	na	na	4	na	0	2	0	6
only ESFAM AND THFAM	43	na	na	192	na	0	220	84	539
only THIND AND THFAM	0	na	na	0	na	0	0	0	0
only ESIND	1,338	na	na	146	na	375	1,208	475	3,542
only ESFAM	670	na	na	201	na	0	1,245	678	2,794
only THIND	245	na	na	237	na	0	265	46	793
only THFAM	200	na	na	193	na	0	491	124	1,008
Total	2,591	na	na	1,111	na	375	3,569	1,450	9,096
1. Individual in Emergency Shelter (ESIND)									
2. Family member in Emergency Shelter (ESFAM)									
3. Individual in Transitional Housing (THIND)									
4. Family member in Transitional Housing (THFAM)									

Table 2.4 describes client movement from emergency shelters to transitional housing for individuals and families. There were 367 individuals and 539 families who moved from emergency shelters in 2010 to transitional housing across all continua. Only half of the continua reported numbers for this table.

Another set of data that provide a slightly different perspective on the growing number of families in need of homeless services are data reported by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). The state of Missouri provides educational opportunities to homeless children and youth. Individuals who lack a fixed,

regular, and adequate nighttime residence or who share housing with other persons due to a loss of housing or economic hardships are considered homeless. These children may be living in motels, hotels, campgrounds, emergency or transitional shelters, or awaiting foster care placement. Missouri law (SB291) requires that public school districts and child-placing agencies ensure these children receive an education. School districts have designated staff members who act as “the educational liaison” for homeless children and children in foster care and unaccompanied youth, up to age 21. Unaccompanied youth are eligible regardless of whether they were asked to leave or “chose” to leave the home. These children face high residential and school mobility and academic challenges. Figure 2.0 on the next page shows the distribution of the number of homeless children by school district in Missouri.

Figure 2.0 Number of Homeless Children, by Missouri School District, 2010-2011



Data and Map Sources:
 1. Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)
 2. MSDIS (Missouri Spatial Data Information Service) st_scdist07.zip - state school districts 2007
 234 school districts reporting homeless children. Total number of school children reported as homeless was 16,937; mean of 72, median, 18, with a standard deviation of 183.

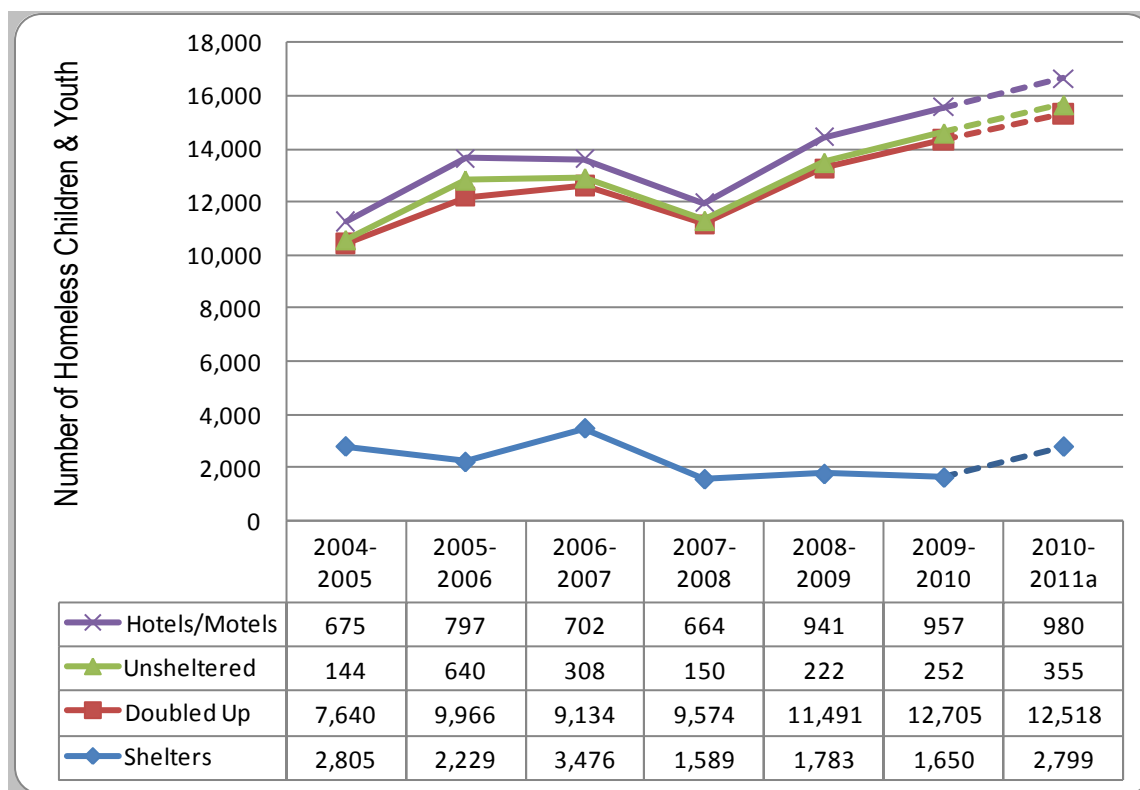
Table 2.5, which appears on page 21 of this report, provides detailed information for the school districts with the highest number of homeless children in the fall of 2010. 16,652 children were enrolled in elementary or secondary public schools in the state. This number approaches a 10 year high set in the 1999-2000 school year.

Table 2.5 DESE (Fall 2010) – Forty school districts in Missouri with the highest number of homeless children enrolled.

District Code	School District Name	Homeless Children in District
115115	St. Louis City School District	1758
096089	Ferguson-Florissant R-II	1287
048078	Kansas City 33 School District	955
048077	Independence 30 School District	671
024093	North Kansas City 74	670
080125	Sedalia 200 School District	595
096088	Hazelwood School District	576
096111	Riverview Gardens	517
011082	St. Joseph School District	475
106004	Branson R-IV School District	439
039141	Springfield R-XII School District	418
051159	Warrensburg R-VI School District	286
010093	Columbia 93 School District	240
048072	Hickman Mills C-1	233
096091	Rockwood R-VI School District	213
024090	Liberty 53 School District	210
106005	Hollister R-V School District	184
096104	Jennings School District	172
096112	University City School District	171
036136	St. Clair R-XIII School District	149
048080	Center 58 School District	146
015001	Stoutland R-II School District	145
042124	Clinton School District	144
073108	Neosho R-V School District	142
064075	Hannibal 60 School District	140
104044	Reeds Spring R-IV	140
096095	Parkway C-2 School District	139
083005	Park Hill School District	133
094083	North St. Francois County R-I	133
096109	Normandy School District	133
046134	West Plains R-VII School District	132
051152	Holden R-III School District	126
092090	St. Charles R-VI School District	123
097129	Marshall School District	122
050001	Northwest R-I School District	119
019149	Harrisonville R-IX	116
092088	Francis Howell R-III	107
048066	Fort Osage R-I School District	104
096094	Mehlville R-IX School District	104

As the figure below shows, this represents a continued trend upward since 2007 and increases in all four types of residency.

Figure 2.1. Primary night time residence by school year.



^a2010-2011 is a projection using the DESE reported total of 16,652 and proportionately allocating the total to Primary Night-Time Residence based on average reported proportions for 2004 through 2010.

Demographic Characteristics of Participants in Emergency Shelters and Supportive Housing

The tables, figures, and discussion that follow detail information reported on the state Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS). Presented are numbers of participants in emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent housing, and Shelter Plus Care programs for all continua in the state, with the exception of the St. Charles CoC. It is important to recognize that these numbers are only from those agencies and programs that enter into the HMIS of their continuum. There are shelters and housing programs that are unaccounted for in the state of Missouri because they do not participate in the HMIS system for their region. Each of the four types of housing programs are described briefly and the key demographic characteristics (race category, ethnicity, sex, and age) of participants in each program type are presented

Emergency shelters are intended to provide a safe, secure, temporary place for individuals and households to reside while they seek more permanent housing or supportive services that will facilitate access to permanent housing options. Emergency

shelters often are the point of entry into the homeless system, assisting those confronted with an immediate loss of housing or those who are already homeless. Emergency shelters generally have a length of stay ranging from 1 to 90 days, depending on the individual program.

Transitional housing provides interim placement for persons or households who are not ready for or do not have access to permanent housing. Transitional housing is limited to a length of stay of up to 24 months and provides an opportunity for clients to gain the personal and financial stability needed to transition to and maintain permanent housing.

Permanent housing is long-term, safe, decent, and affordable housing for individuals and households. It combines housing assistance and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities, primarily serving individuals and members of their household who have serious mental illnesses, chronic substance abuse problems, physical disabilities, or AIDS and related diseases. Permanent supportive housing can be provided through tenant-, project-, or sponsor-based assistance in multi-family structures or scattered site apartments. Supportive services are also provided on site or through partnering agencies, depending on individual and community needs.

The Shelter Plus Care program is designed to ensure the availability of supportive housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities and their families. Shelter Plus Care also has a primary focus on persons who are mentally ill; who have chronic problems with alcohol, drugs, or both; or have HIV/AIDS. Through this program, four types of rental assistance are available: tenant-based, project-based, sponsor-based, and single room occupancy.

Emergency Shelters

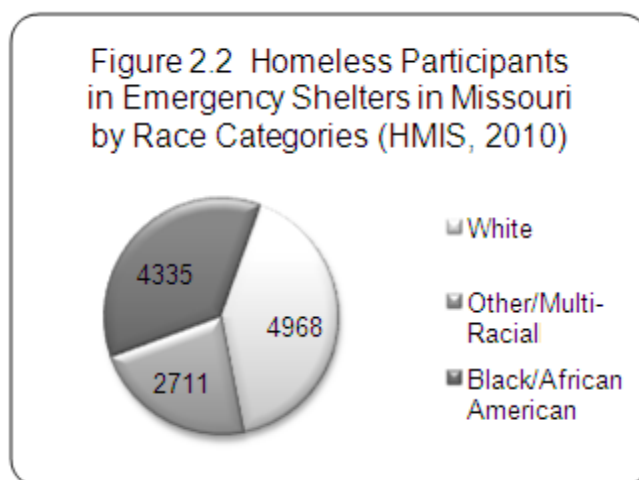


Figure 2.0 presents the proportions of homeless participants in emergency shelters who identified their race. Statewide approximately 41% of those in emergency shelters identified themselves as White with an additional 36% self identifying as

Black/African American. The remaining 23% identified as other race, multi-racial, or did not report their race. The vast majority (95%) were non-Hispanic/non-Latino; while 5% identified themselves Hispanic/Latino.

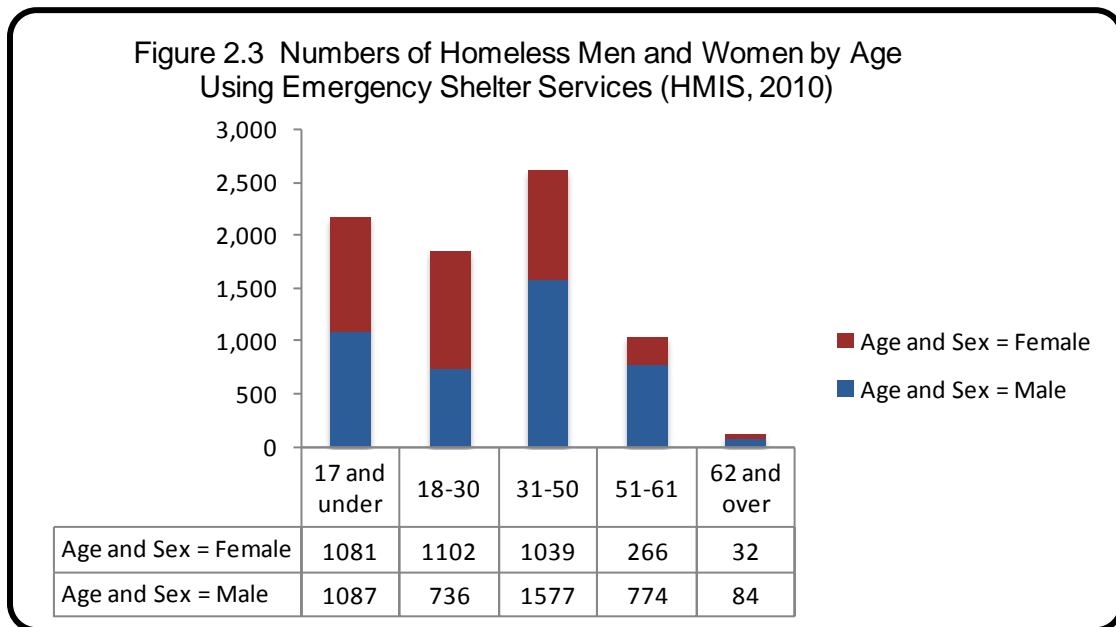
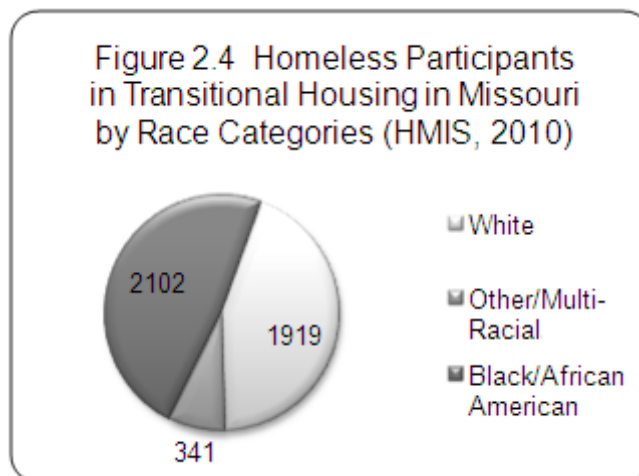
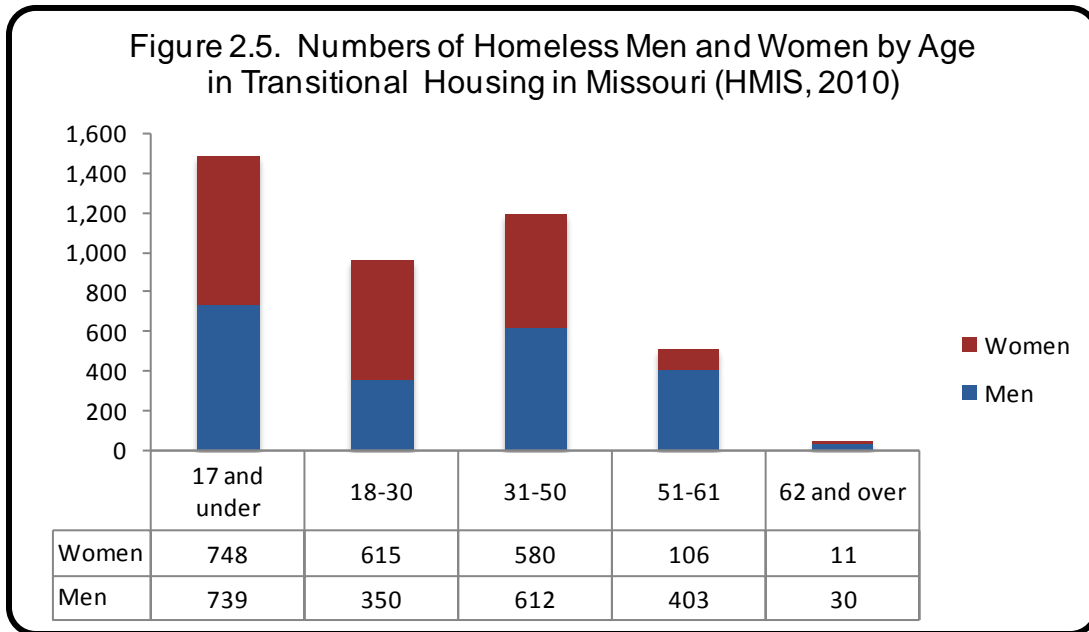


Figure 2.3 shows that approximately 45% of the persons receiving services in Emergency Shelters were females and 55% were men. Males were predominately in the “17 and under” and “31-50” age categories. Whereas the distribution of women was approximately 30% for each of the three age categories (17 and under, 18-30, and 31-50), the percent of men ages 18-30 in emergency shelters was 17%, which would seem to suggest an age group that is falling out of the system.

Transitional Housing

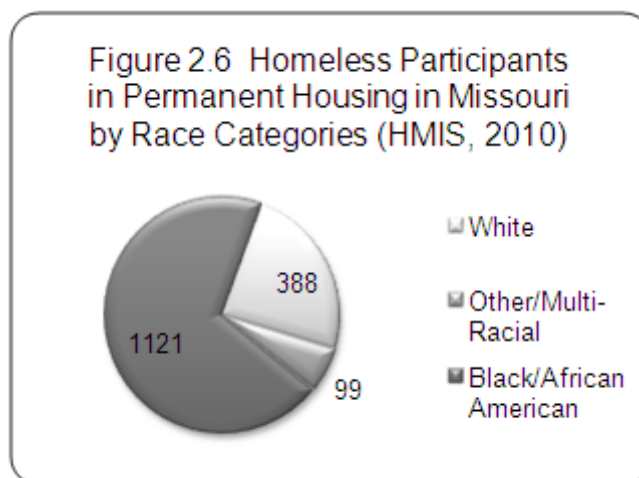


Statewide approximately 60% of those receiving transitional housing were identified as Black/African American with an additional 36% self-identifying as White. The remaining 4% identified as other race, multi-racial, or did not report their race. The vast majority (98%) were non-Hispanic/non-Latino.

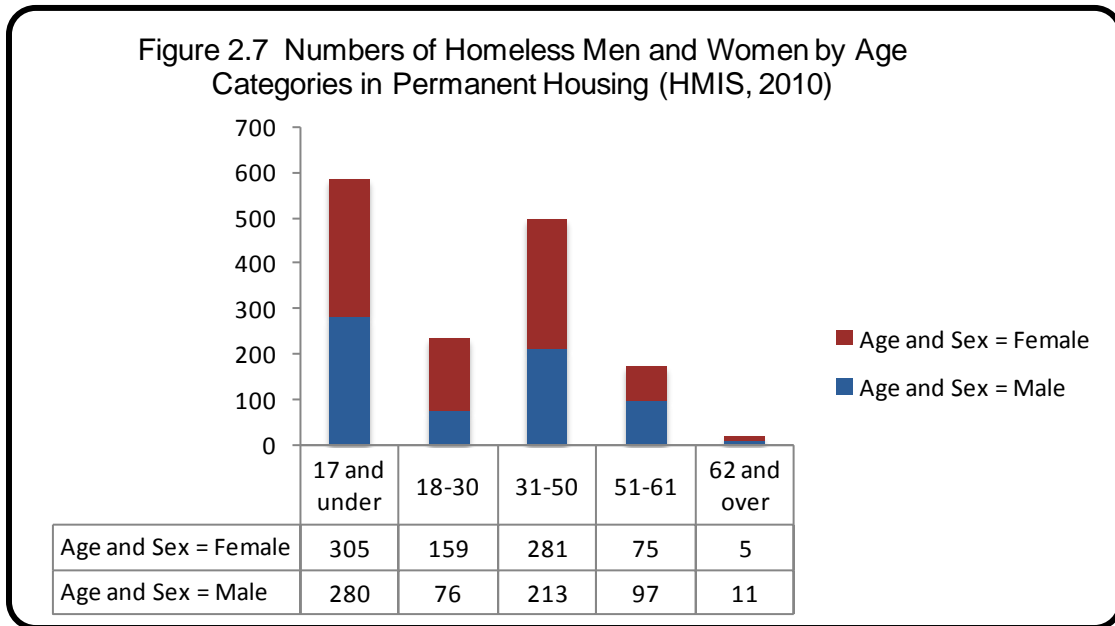


Of those recorded as moving into transitional housing services, slightly more than half (55%) are women. About twice the number of women as men in the “18-30” age category are receiving permanent housing. The largest age group moving into permanent housing is the “17 and under” group for both men and women. There are more men than women in the “over-50” age groups who moved to permanent housing.

Permanent Housing

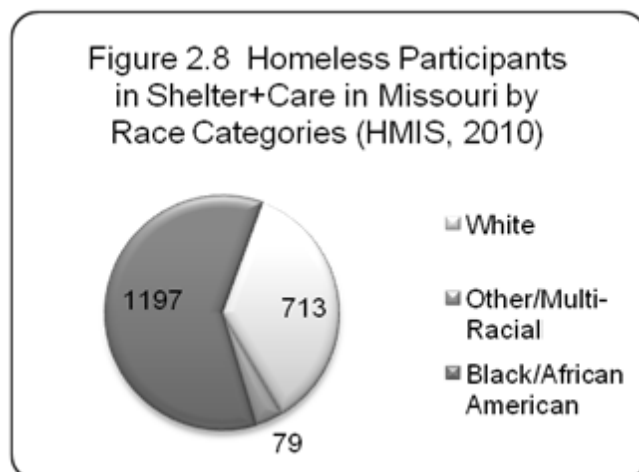


Statewide, approximately 70% of those receiving permanent housing were identified as Black/African American with an additional 24% self-identifying as White. The remaining 6% identified as other race, multi-racial, or did not report their race. The vast majority (98%) were non-Hispanic/non-Latino.

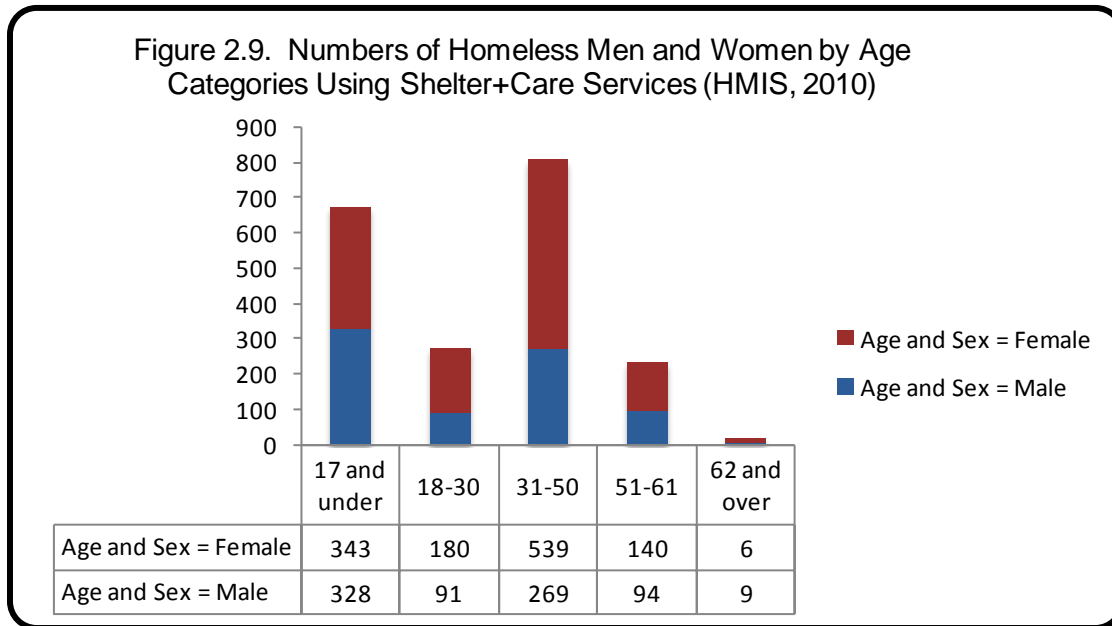


Of those reported as receiving permanent housing services, slightly more than half (55%) are women. About twice the number of women as men in the “18-30” age category are receiving permanent housing. The largest number in all age groups, moving into permanent housing, is the “17 and under” group for both men and women. There are more men than women in the “50 and over” age groups receiving permanent housing.

Shelter Plus Care



Statewide, approximately 60% of those receiving Shelter Plus Care were identified as Black/African American with an additional 36% self-identifying as White. The remaining 4% identified as other race, multi-racial, or did not report their race. The vast majority (97%) were non-Hispanic/non-Latino.



Of those recorded as receiving Shelter Plus Care, approximately 40% are men. The number of men and women in the “17 and under” age group receiving services from Shelter Plus Care programs is approximately the same; however, proportionately 41% of the 791 men in a Shelter Plus Care program and 28% of the 1208 women receiving services were in this age group. The largest numbers seeking Shelter Plus Care services were women in the “31 to 50” age category. There were twice as many women as men in this age group receiving services, which suggests men in this age group are under identified and underserved. This age category represents 41% of all women in Shelter Plus Care programs and 34% of all men. Eleven percent (11%) of all men and 14% of all women were in the “18 to 30” age group.

Homeless Subpopulations: PIT Data

Each CoC was also asked to provide information on the number of homeless people who belong in each HUD-specified subpopulation category (See Tables 2.6 through 2.10). In Exhibit 1 2009 (Section 2J), each CoC reported PIT counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people on a single night in January who were chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, chronic substance abuser, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, or unaccompanied youth. It is important to note that veteran status was only asked of adults; substance abuse, mental illness, and HIV/AIDS status were asked of all adults and unaccompanied youth but not children in families.

Tables 2.6 through 2.10 reveal, for continua that reported PIT 2010 and 2009 counts of homeless subpopulations, increased numbers of people experienced homelessness in several of the subpopulations examined in this report: victims of domestic violence, chronically homeless, mentally ill, persons dealing with chronic substance abuse, and persons with HIV/AIDS. The two subpopulations for which the reported number and percent of homeless persons decreased from 2009 to 2010 were veterans (-41.8%) and unaccompanied youth (-28.9%). However, a number of programs serving homeless veterans in Missouri do not report data into HMIS and therefore were not reported by continua. The PIT counts did capture some data related to homeless veterans. These counts indicate that the number homeless veterans increased from 2009 to 2010 across all continua that reported numbers of homeless veterans for both years. Similarly, the decrease in the number and percent of unaccompanied minors is suspect because the numbers reported for this subpopulation are very small and may represent an undercount of this group.

Based on the 2009 PIT estimates that Missouri continua reported in Exhibit 1 applications, 1,077 sheltered homeless persons had a chronic substance abuse problem and 561 had a severe mental illness on a single night in January 2009. Thus, a large percent of the homeless population has issues that go beyond a temporary housing crisis, and supportive services may be needed to address those issues. Contrary to the perceptions that some have of homelessness, a majority of homeless shelter users do not have chronic substance abuse problems or severe mental illness.

Table 2.6. PIT (2010 and 2009) – Veterans: Number of people and percent change in the subpopulation experiencing homelessness.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	State of Missouri
Veterans										
Percent Change	Sheltered	15.6%	120.8%	na	-11.8%	350.0%	10.3%	na	na	-39.4%
	Unsheltered	-3.7%	-95.8%	na	160.0%	na	500.0%	na	na	-51.0%
	Total	11.1%	12.5%	na	27.3%	350.0%	26.7%	na	na	-41.8%
2010	Sheltered	104	53	na	15	9	32	na	10	223
	Unsheltered	26	1	na	13	0	6	na	2	48
	Total	130	54	na	28	9	38	na	12	271
2009	Sheltered	90	24	168	17	2	29	38	na	368
	Unsheltered	27	24	41	5	na	1	na	na	98
	Total	117	48	209	22	2	30	38	na	466
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.										

Table 2.7. PIT (2010 and 2009) – Victims of domestic violence: Number of people and percent change in subpopulation experiencing homelessness.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	State of Missouri
Victims of Domestic Violence										
Percent Change	Sheltered	3.0%	33.3%	218.5%	-56.0%	2.5%	-11.9%	463.0%	na	71.2%
	Unsheltered	-5.0%	na	-7.7%	na	na	na	na	na	24.3%
	Total	2.3%	33.3%	194.2%	-57.7%	2.5%	-11.9%	507.4%	na	68.2%
2010	Sheltered	207	32	344	44	41	37	152	71	928
	Unsheltered	19	na	12	na	na	na	12	3	46
	Total	226	32	356	44	41	37	164	74	974
2009	Sheltered	201	24	108	100	40	42	27	na	542
	Unsheltered	20	na	13	4	na	na	na	na	37
	Total	221	24	121	104	40	42	27	na	579
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.										

Table 2.8. PIT (2010 and 2009) – Unaccompanied youth: Number of people and percent change in the subpopulation experiencing homelessness.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	State of Missouri
Unaccompanied youth										
Percent Change	Sheltered	-27.3%	na	25.0%	-55.6%	-52.5%	-23.5%	na	na	-29.5%
	Unsheltered	na	na	-16.7%	na	na	na	na	na	-22.2%
	Total	-36.0%	na	13.6%	-55.6%	-52.5%	-23.5%	na	na	-28.9%
2010	Sheltered	16	na	20	4	19	13	na	2	74
	Unsheltered	na	na	5	na	na	na	na	2	7
	Total	16	na	25	4	19	13	na	4	81
2009	Sheltered	22	1	16	9	40	17	na	na	105
	Unsheltered	3	na	6	na	na	na	na	na	9
	Total	25	1	22	9	40	17	na	na	114
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.										

Table 2.9. PIT (2010 and 2009) – Severely mentally ill, chronic substance abuse, and persons with HIV/AIDS: Number of people and percent change in the subpopulations experiencing homelessness.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	State of Missouri
Severely Mentally Ill										
Percent Change	Sheltered	-49.3%	360.0%	159.1%	300.0%	101.0%	84.6%	102.1%	na	95.7%
	Unsheltered	31.0%	na	-18.2%	200.0%	na	250.0%	na	na	90.4%
	Total	-23.3%	360.0%	129.4%	261.1%	101.0%	106.7%	146.3%	na	94.8%
2010	Sheltered	75	69	425	44	205	48	192	40	1098
	Unsheltered	93	na	27	21	na	14	42	22	219
	Total	168	69	452	65	205	62	234	62	1317
2009	Sheltered	148	15	164	11	102	26	95	na	561
	Unsheltered	71	na	33	7	na	4	na	na	115
	Total	219	15	197	18	102	30	95	na	676
Chronic Substance Abuse										
Percent Change	Sheltered	12.2%	0.7%	0.0%	421.1%	-40.7%	62.5%	93.1%	na	27.4%
	Unsheltered	41.7%	na	-6.8%	275.0%	na	1300.0%	na	na	102.1%
	Total	16.0%	0.7%	-0.7%	395.7%	-40.7%	112.0%	122.1%	na	33.6%
2010	Sheltered	367	154	396	99	16	39	253	48	1372
	Unsheltered	68	na	41	15	na	14	38	20	196
	Total	435	154	437	114	16	53	291	68	1568
2009	Sheltered	327	153	396	19	27	24	131	na	1077
	Unsheltered	48	na	44	4	na	1	na	na	97
	Total	375	153	440	23	27	25	131	na	1174
Persons with HIV/AIDS										
Percent Change	Sheltered	na	na	126.9%	na	na	na	10600.0%	na	225.7%
	Unsheltered	0.0%	na	-50.0%	na	na	na	na	na	-33.3%
	Total	200.0%	na	123.6%	na	na	na	10600.0%	na	218.8%
2010	Sheltered	2	na	245	na	na	na	107	1	355
	Unsheltered	1	na	1	na	na	na	na	na	2
	Total	3	na	246	na	na	na	107	1	357
2009	Sheltered	na	na	108	na	na	na	1	na	109
	Unsheltered	1	na	2	na	na	na	na	na	3
	Total	1	na	110	na	na	na	1	na	112
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.										

Table 2.10. PIT (2010 and 2009) – Chronically homeless (Federal definition): Number of people and percent change in subpopulation experiencing homelessness.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	State of Missouri
Chronically Homeless										
Percent Change	Sheltered	54.8%	-17.4%	67.5%	14.1%	-26.9%	71.4%	-16.9%	na	39.8%
	Unsheltered	7.1%	250.0%	-0.9%	186.4%	0.0%	300.0%	409.1%	na	63.2%
	Total	47.9%	4.0%	46.3%	54.8%	-18.9%	100.0%	15.0%	na	44.8%
2010	Sheltered	257	19	417	81	19	48	113	23	977
	Unsheltered	30	7	111	63	11	16	56	16	310
	Total	287	26	528	144	30	64	169	39	1287
2009	Sheltered	166	23	249	71	26	28	136	na	699
	Unsheltered	28	2	112	22	11	4	11	na	190
	Total	194	25	361	93	37	32	147	na	889
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.										

Homeless Subpopulations: HMIS Data

The HMIS is another data source with information about specific homeless subpopulations. Each CoC reported the number of participants in emergency shelters and supportive housing who were veterans (see Table 2.11), persons affected by domestic violence (See Table 2.12); persons with disabling condition(s) and/or who have special needs related to a developmental /physical disability, mental illness, substance abuse, and/or HIV/AIDS and related diseases (See Table 2.13). Each CoC also reported into their HMIS information about homeless ex-offenders (i.e., persons entering shelters and/or supportive housing who had spent the prior week in a jail or prison. See Table 2.14). HMIS data on homeless subpopulations (i.e., participants with veteran status, a disabling condition, and/or special needs) are presented for seven of the eight continua, with St. Charles CoC not reporting

Veterans

In *Veteran Homelessness*, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) reported that on a single night in January 2009, 75,609 veterans were homeless in the U.S., and it estimated 699 veterans were homeless on the night of the PIT count in the state of Missouri. It also reported that approximately 10% of the homeless population in Missouri is veterans, while only about 8.8% of the state's population has veteran status. Both the national and state data reported in *Veteran Homelessness* show that veterans are over-represented among the homeless population.

Similarly, in 2005, the U.S. Conference of Mayors' survey of 24 U.S. cities found that 11% of all people homeless were veterans and that veterans are slightly over-represented among the homeless population compared to their prevalence in the overall population. The National Alliance to End Homelessness, in the *Vital Mission* series, also has documented the over-representation of homelessness among veterans; although the VA, through its Community Homeless Assessment, Local Education, and Networking Group (CHALENG) process, has generated data that indicate the ratio is closer to one in five (20%). Higher still, the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans estimated that 26% of the homeless population is veterans. The Wyandotte Homeless Services Coalition suggests research shows "nationally one third of the homeless population is U.S. veterans," and it used that percent to estimate the number of homeless veterans in Wyandotte County, KS (Davis, 2007).

Continua also report on the number of sheltered homeless people on a single night in January who are veterans. According to the 2009 AHAR, "Veterans are slightly more likely to be represented in the sheltered homeless population than in the general population. Veterans represent about 11.1% of all sheltered adults, compared to 5.2% of the poverty population and 9.7% of the total U.S. adult population. Many veterans confront the same issues that lead others into homelessness, such as a lack of affordable housing and inadequate income and savings. But they also have barriers that can be particularly acute among service men and women returning from active duty,

such as lingering effects of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance abuse. These issues make it difficult for veterans to find and maintain gainful employment, which in turn can make it difficult to pay for housing” (p. 25).

It is important to acknowledge that PIT estimates of homeless veterans tend to be lower than estimates of veteran homelessness reported elsewhere. The 2009 AHAR provides several possible explanations for this discrepancy. “First, the PIT data on veteran status are only for sheltered homeless people, and homeless veterans are far more likely to be unsheltered than other homeless people. Consequently, the percent of sheltered homeless people who are veterans will be lower than the percent of all homeless people who are veterans. Second, in some areas of the country, residential programs for the homeless that are funded by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs do not report data to the CoC. Finally, there is anecdotal evidence that homeless veterans do not always disclose their veteran status to homeless program staff (p. 16).

Table 2.11. HMIS (2010) - Number of homeless veterans in supportive housing and emergency shelters.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities							
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC
Veterans 2010									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	49	115	202	17	na	0	38	8
	Permanent Housing	22	3	0	0	na	10	34	4
	Shelter Plus Care	6	2	18	1	na	1	6	4
Emergency Shelters		215	104	248	2	na	27	111	44
Veterans 2009									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	35	69	138	16	na	0	19	6
	Permanent Housing	23	2	0	0	na	11	30	2
	Shelter Plus Care	5	3	19	1	na	1	5	6

Table 2.11 presents HMIS data on veterans in the state of Missouri for seven of the eight Continua of Care regions by services received during the 2010 calendar year. These data cannot be used to estimate the total number of veterans served in supportive housing and/or emergency shelters because the data include some duplicate counts of persons who received more than one kind of housing assistance as he/she moved along the continuum of care throughout the year. However, the data in Table 8 clearly show that proportionately more veterans were served in emergency shelters than supportive housing programs throughout the state. For five of the eight CoC regions, the number of veterans in emergency shelters was more than the number of veterans in all three types of supportive housing programs combined. Only Joplin and Springfield continua reported more veterans in their transitional housing programs than in emergency shelters.

It should be noted that not all shelter providers inquire about the veteran status of their homeless population. HMIS report veteran status based on program participants' response to a single question: "Have you ever served in the military?" This does not yield detailed data for counting, profiling, or understanding the needs of homeless veterans. Consequently, newly revised *HMIS Data Standards* (March 2010) released by HUD ask projects to solicit additional information from all persons who answered "Yes" to the Veteran Status data element. HUD recommends adding data elements about such matters as the veteran's military service era, duration of active duty, branch of the military, discharge status, and other questions in order to better determine eligibility for Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) programs and benefits. These questions and others help to provide a more detailed picture of veteran homelessness. The Missouri Department of Mental Health in the FY09 Budget Proposal for Serving Our Veterans, for example, noted that "preliminary data indicate that veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan are becoming homeless at a faster rate attributed to a shortage of affordable housing, mental health and substance abuse problems. Approximately 45% of the homeless veterans have a mental illness and over 50% have substance abuse problems."

In summary, like data on homelessness for many subpopulations data on homeless veterans has varied widely across sources. Recently, however, HUD and the VA have sought to eliminate noted inconsistencies through a process that aims to yield a single estimate of the homeless veteran population and that should greatly aid national and state planning for homeless veterans. The federal government also has recently identified homelessness among veterans as a top priority and committed to substantially reducing the number of homeless veterans. In order to achieve this goal, many agree that the "VA must invest in permanent supportive housing, discharge services, and increased affordable housing options. Many homeless veterans could exit homelessness with rental assistance and a few additional services" (*Kansas City Housing Sustainability Plan: Working Draft*, 2010, p. 75).

Persons Affected by Domestic Violence

In 2005, the reauthorization of the Violence against Women Act of 1994 prohibited domestic violence service providers from releasing personal information to HMIS providers (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2010). This provision, implemented to protect victims of domestic violence, creates challenges for accurately counting individuals and families that experience homelessness due to domestic violence situations. It is not clear that continua have useful strategies for obtaining and aggregating needed information about homeless persons affected by domestic violence while at the same time safeguarding their privacy and personal information.

The 2009 AHAR reports on a single night in January 2009 approximately 12% of the sheltered homeless population in the United States included victims of domestic violence (p. 16). In addition, a national census of domestic service providers conducted on September 17, 2009 by the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) reported that over 30,433 domestic violence victims received some form of housing assistance that night (National Alliance to End Homelessness, Fact Sheet, 2010). Only 78% of identified homeless service providers participated in the census, making it likely that the 30,433 homeless domestic violence victims represents an undercount. The 2009 NNEDV census further reiterates the barriers to accurately enumerating homelessness due to domestic violence.

Table 2.12 presents, for each CoC and the state of Missouri, estimates of homeless persons affected by domestic violence based on 2010 PIT counts, 2010 HMIS reports, and 2009 Exhibit 1 counts of PIT homeless subpopulations. Exhibit 1 data for 2009 are presented because the 2010 Exhibit 1 form did not require the continua to report the number of sheltered and unsheltered adults who belong to a specific subpopulation category, which included victims of domestic violence as a subpopulation. It is noteworthy that four of the eight continua reported that none of their sheltered homeless persons had identified themselves as victims of domestic violence and another CoC reported that this information was not ascertained.

The 2010 PIT counts and 2009 Exhibit 1 counts of homeless persons whom continua identified as victims of domestic violence are significantly higher (10 times) than the 2010 HMIS number of sheltered homeless persons who identified themselves as having a special need related to domestic violence. Given the tendency of sheltered homeless persons to not self-disclose domestic violence as a special need, and the lack of access HMIS service providers have to individual data, the 2010 HMIS cannot be seen as providing an accurate picture of homelessness associated with domestic violence. Nonetheless, comparison of the 2009 Exhibit 1 and 2010 PIT counts suggest Springfield CoC, St. Joseph, and St. Charles observed a decrease in sheltered victims of domestic violence (from 100 to 44, 47 to 41, and 42 to 37 respectively). In contrast, the reported counts for the BoS CoC and Joplin CoC suggest both of these continua witnessed an increase (from 201 to 297 for the BoS, from 24 to 32 for the Joplin CoC) in sheltered victims of domestic violence.

Table 2.12. PIT (2010), HMIS (2010), and Exhibit 1 (2009) – Numbers of sheltered and unsheltered victims of domestic violence and participants in emergency shelters and supportive housing that have special needs related to domestic violence.

	2010 Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								State of Missouri
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
2010 PITC - Victims of Domestic Violence									
Sheltered	207	32	344	44	41	37	152	71	928
Unsheltered	19	nr	12	nr	nr	nr	12	3	46
Total	226	32	356	44	41	37	164	74	974
2010 HMIS Data - Victims of Domestic Violence									
Supportive Housing (Transitional)	2	21	0	1	nr	0	15	0	39
Supportive Housing (Permanent Housing)	11	9	0	0	nr	0	4	0	24
Supportive Housing (Shelter Plus Care)	2	19	0	0	nr	0	1	0	22
Emergency Shelters	0	47	0	0	nr	0	7	0	54
2009 Exhibit 1 - Victims of Domestic Violence (PIT Count)									
Sheltered	201	24	108	100	47	42	27	nr	549
Unsheltered	20	nr	13	4	nr	0	0	nr	37
Total	221	24	121	104	47	42	27	nr	586

Victims of domestic abuse experience eviction at a higher rate due to loud noise, property damage, and police visits. In addition, they “tend to have poor rental, credit, and employment histories because of their partners’ abusive behaviors” (Institute for Children and Poverty, Fact Sheet on Domestic Violence, 2009). These are all barriers to obtaining adequate housing. However, by receiving housing assistance, victims of domestic violence risk being identified by an abuser, thus placing homeless domestic violence victims and their families in a challenging position. Enumerating this homeless population is unique when compared to counting other homeless populations

Unaccompanied Youth

Are there national studies of homeless youth, persons who are seventeen years of age and under? The title, *A National Picture of Youth Homelessness* (2010), suggests that this report provides a description of homeless youth in the United States; it does not. The report's subtitle, *Characteristics of Youth Served by Covenant House in the U.S.*, more accurately describes the report's contents. Included are the cumulative findings from five baseline studies of youth served by Covenant House (CH) emergency shelter programs in Anchorage, Los Angeles, Newark, New York City, and St. Louis. This report is of interest because CH is the largest provider of services to homeless and at-risk youth in the U.S., and the St. Louis CH data are for the largest city in Missouri.

The Covenant House report aimed to "identify *all* [emphasis added] youth who entered the shelter for the first time during a specified time-period" (p. 6). It, however, falls short of this. Its final total sample of (N = 2280) eligible youth entering a CH Crisis Shelter in one of the 5 U.S. cities included an availability sample of only 62 youth entering the Covenant House Missouri between March 2008 and April 2009 (p. 7, 20). Tammie Crumble-Belk, Director of Operations for CH Missouri, clarifies that the CH Missouri sample of 62 reflects the number of files reviewed out of the total number of 244 youth served during that time period" (personal communication, March 15, 2011). Nonetheless, the decidedly useful CH report describes the shared characteristics and needs of youth entering CH crisis shelters in our nation's cities. Its "findings present a portrait of youth disconnected from the world of work and education and with intense histories of violence and negative family and institutional interactions that could have significant mental health implications" (p. 5). The CH national report and sample for CH Missouri, however, offer no clue about the number of homeless youth in the U.S., the state, or even the number of homeless youth within the St. Louis area.

Children at risk of increased homelessness include children "awaiting foster care placement" and these children are eligible for services under McKinney-Vento. Local homeless liaisons are instructed to coordinate with local public social service agencies in determining how best to define and assist homeless children/youth awaiting foster care placement. In doing so, liaisons refer back to the "fixed, regular, and adequate" portion of the definition. With "awaiting foster care placement," fixed and regular will likely be the deciding factors in including the child in the counts.

In September 2009 an estimated 423,773 children were in foster care nationally, with 49% having a stated goal of reunification with their families. During FY 2009 slightly more children exited foster care (276,266) than entered (255,418). The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) is the primary source for data concerning children in foster care. Child Welfare Information Gateway uses data from this system and the AFCARS definition of foster care (2010).

"AFCARS uses the definition of foster care found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), where it is defined as "24-hour substitute care for children outside their own homes." Foster care settings include, but are not limited to, non-relative foster

family homes, relative foster homes (whether payments are being made or not), group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, and pre-adoptive homes.” (p. 2)

The U.S. Department Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families provides a Context Report for each state based on AFCARS data. They report that Missouri had 9,117 children in foster care in September 2009. However, in the state response Paula Neese, Director Children's Division, Department of Social Services, provided a cautionary note:

“Missouri converted all case management data to the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) in 2008. The conversion resulted in significant variances and/or missing data from 2008 forward from the data base and/or AFCARS submissions, which were subsequently corrected, however, not yet reflected for this report. In addition, Missouri completed an AFCARS review in March 2009 and subsequently entered an AFCARS Improvement Plan. Mapping changes were made for case management data including TPR, adoptions and placement information which would have impacted data for this report.”

See <http://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/data/downloads/pdfs/missouri.pdf>

Reliable state data on children aging out of foster care is not currently available. Locating reliable, recent data is challenging. Data provided by the Annie E. Casey National KIDS COUNT Program indicate that in 2009 30,000 Missouri teenagers (approximately 9%) between the ages of 16 and 19 were not enrolled in school (either full time or part time) and are not employed (full time or part time). These data are estimates derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009 American Community Survey. Approximately 438,000 (31%) children are living in families where no parent has full-time year-round employment.

Across all continua, only 9 unsheltered and 74 sheltered unaccompanied youth were reported for 2010. This cannot be seen as a reliable number and this sub-population is largely invisible within the state. Some connection of the HMIS data to the SACWIS data would be an important element in capturing these data for Missouri. Children and unaccompanied youth (Table 2.8) are undercounted in HMIS. Unsheltered youth statewide are largely not reported. Once the SACWIS system is implemented the collection of case level information on all children in foster care for whom state child welfare agencies have responsibility for placement and the related outcomes data will be vastly improved.

Persons with a Disabling Condition

Nationally, large numbers of persons with disabilities become homeless. The report, *State of Homelessness in America: January 2011* published by the National Alliance to End Homelessness and the Homelessness Research Institute used the term “chronically homeless person” to include “an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been either continuously homeless for a year or more or who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years” (p. 11).

While this definition is more limiting than the definition of disabling condition used in this report because the *State of Homelessness* report added a component of duration of homelessness, it does help to provide a national context for an analysis of the Missouri disabling condition. This report identified 112,076 individuals nationally that met the definition of chronically homeless person in 2009, an increase of less than 1% (.7%) from 2008. Across the 50 states, plus Washington DC and Puerto Rico, the numbers of persons ranged from a low of 70 persons in North Dakota to a high of 33,996 in California, with the median number being 858. Missouri was just above the median, listed as having 892 chronically homeless persons, which constituted 12.8% of the total homeless population reported in the state for 2009. The Missouri total was the 25th highest in the United States for the 52 report units, although Missouri ranked 17th in population across the 52 units in the 2010 census (Population Distribution and Change: 2000 to 2010: 2010 Census Briefs, US Census Bureau, March 2011).

Table 2.13 provides information on disability status for participants receiving services through supportive housing and emergency shelters in 2010 for seven of the eight continua, with St. Charles not providing information. Data were obtained through HMIS that included a field on whether participants had a disabling condition (see definition in Appendix A: Glossary of Terms), and subsequent fields about five specific types of disabilities, including physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, mental illness, substance abuse, and HIV/AIDS and related diseases. The base for the calculation of percents presented below was derived from the total number of homeless persons reported in Tables 3-6 for ethnicity for each of the four housing types. Total numbers of persons with a disability are not provided because of inconsistency in reporting of this information across the continua. In assigning numbers to one of the three types of supportive housing, some continua included individuals in each type of housing from which they received services, while others included individuals only in the type of housing at the end of 2010 if they had been in multiple types of housing. Thus, adding the numbers across types of housing and across continua would over-count the actual number of individuals with disabilities who received services.

Disabling Condition

The number of homeless persons with a disabling condition in transitional housing ranged from 0 in the St. Joseph CoC to 242 in the St. Louis City CoC. The number of homeless persons with a disabling condition in permanent housing ranged from 0 in the Kansas City CoC to 392 in the Balance of State CoC. The number of homeless persons with a disabling condition in Shelter Plus Care ranged from 28 in the Joplin CoC to 483 in the St. Louis City CoC. Finally, the number of homeless persons with a disabling condition in emergency shelters ranged from 149 in the Springfield CoC to 1,154 in the St. Louis City Co. Most of the continua reported more persons with a disabling condition in supportive housing than in emergency shelters. The numbers reported would suggest that persons with disabling conditions are being moved into supportive housing. However, the numbers reported also suggest that there may be a gap in supportive housing services for persons with a disabling condition in the St. Joseph, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County continua. In these continua, there was a total of 536 more persons with a disabling condition in emergency shelters than in

supportive housing (58 more persons in St. Joseph; 235 more persons in St. Louis City; and 243 more persons in St. Louis County).

Table 2.13. HMIS (2010) – Number of participants in supportive housing and emergency shelters having a disabling condition and/or one or more special needs.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities							
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC
Disabling condition									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	211	153	131	241	na	0	242	43
	Permanent Housing	392	14	0	10	na	69	194	56
	Shelter Plus Care	77	28	334	51	na	41	483	76
Emergency Shelters		615	193	175	149	na	168	1154	418
Physical disability									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	37	1	0	40	na	0	1	1
	Permanent Housing	86	3	0	0	na	36	32	13
	Shelter Plus Care	2	0	57	7	na	10	46	6
Emergency Shelters		80	16	0	44	na	0	25	5
Developmental disability									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	3	2	0	0	na	0	0	0
	Permanent Housing	3	0	0	0	na	5	0	0
	Shelter Plus Care	0	0	31	0	na	5	16	2
Emergency Shelters		0	3	0	0	na	0	0	0
Mental illness									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	112	10	0	180	na	0	26	3
	Permanent Housing	293	12	0	1	na	0	121	36
	Shelter Plus Care	67	17	0	39	na	0	325	53
Emergency Shelters		373	33	0	149	na	0	64	29
Substance abuse^a									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	186	13	0	134	na	0	69	14
	Permanent Housing	207	11	0	9	na	36	96	33
	Shelter Plus Care	35	7	262	18	na	29	306	50
Emergency Shelters		432	21	0	39	na	0	292	96
HIV/AIDS and related diseases									
Supportive Housing	Transitional	1	0	0	1	na	0	11	0
	Permanent Housing	5	0	0	1	na	2	10	0
	Shelter Plus Care	1	1	15	1	na	1	11	0
Emergency Shelters		2	0	0	3	na	0	1	0
na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.									
^a The Data Standards do not distinguish between alcohol and drug abuse									

Physical Disability

Among the five disability types, homeless persons with physical disabilities ranked third in frequency, but with relatively few persons. The number of homeless persons with a physical disability in emergency shelters ranged from 0 in the Kansas City and St. Joseph continua to 80 in the Balance of State CoC. The number of homeless persons with a physical disability in transitional housing ranged from 0 in the Kansas City and St. Joseph continua to 40 in the Springfield CoC. The number of homeless persons with a physical disability in permanent housing ranged from 0 in the Kansas City and Springfield continua to 86 in the Balance of State CoC. Finally, the number of homeless persons with a physical disability in Shelter Plus Care ranged from 0 in the Joplin CoC to 57 in the Kansas City CoC.

Developmental Disability

Among the five disability types, homeless persons with developmental disabilities ranked fourth in frequency, with the majority of continua reporting no such persons. Only one CoC reported any homeless persons with developmental disabilities in emergency shelters, with the Joplin CoC reporting 3. Only two continua reported any homeless persons with developmental disabilities in transitional housing, with the Joplin CoC reporting 2 and the Balance of State CoC reporting 3. Again, only two continua reported any homeless persons with developmental disabilities in permanent housing, with the Balance of State CoC reporting 3 and the St. Joseph CoC reporting 5. Finally, four continua reported homeless persons with developmental disabilities in Shelter Plus Care housing, with the numbers 2 in the St. Louis County CoC, 5 in the St. Joseph CoC, 16 in the St. Louis City CoC, and 31 in the Kansas City CoC.

Mental Illness

Mental illness and substance abuse were the types of disabling conditions with the highest frequency by far, although the Kansas City and St. Joseph continua reported no such persons for the category of mental illness, along with the St. Charles CoC that did not report any data on disabling conditions. The information on mental illness that follows is for the five remaining continua. The number of homeless persons with a mental illness in emergency shelters ranged from 29 in the St. Louis County CoC to 373 in the Balance of State Co. The number of homeless persons with a mental illness in transitional housing ranged from 3 in the St. Louis County CoC to 180 in the Springfield CoC. The number of homeless persons with a mental illness in permanent housing ranged from 1 in the Springfield CoC to 293 in the Balance of State CoC. Finally, the number of homeless persons with a mental illness in Shelter Plus Care ranged from 17 in the Joplin CoC to 325 in the St. Louis City CoC.

Substance Abuse

Substance abuse and mental illness were by far the types of disabling condition with the highest frequency. The number of homeless persons with substance abuse problems in emergency shelters ranged from 0 in the Kansas City and St. Joseph continua to 432 in the Balance of State CoC. The number of homeless persons with substance abuse problems in transitional housing ranged from 0 in the Kansas City and St. Joseph continua to 186 in the Balance of State CoC. The number of homeless

persons with substance abuse problems in permanent housing ranged from 0 in the Kansas City CoC to 207 in the Balance of State CoC. Finally, the number of homeless persons with substance abuse problems in Shelter Plus Care ranged from 7 in the Joplin CoC to 306 in the St. Louis City CoC.

HIV/AIDS and Related Diseases

Among those identified as having special need, homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and related diseases ranked last in frequency, with the majority of continua reporting no such persons. The St. Louis County CoC reported no homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and related diseases in any of the four housing types. Only three continua reported any homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and related diseases in emergency shelters: 1 in the St. Louis City CoC, 2 in the Balance of State CoC, and 3 in the Springfield CoC. Similarly only three continua reported any homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and related diseases in transitional housing: 1 each in the Balance of State and Springfield continua, and 11 in the St. Louis City CoC. Four continua reported counts of homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and related diseases in permanent housing: 1 in the Springfield CoC, 2 in the St. Joseph CoC, 5 in the Balance of State CoC, and 10 in the St. Louis City CoC. Finally, six continua reported homeless persons with HIV/AIDS and related diseases in Shelter Plus Care housing: 1 each in the Balance of State, Joplin, Springfield, and St. Joseph continua, 11 in the St. Louis City CoC, and 15 in the Kansas City CoC.

Ex-offenders

Nationally, large numbers of persons leaving jails and prisons become homeless. The report, *State of Homelessness in America: January 2011* published by the National Alliance to End Homelessness and the Homelessness Research Institute, indicated that 1 in 11 released prisoners (9.1%) will be homeless within one year of release from prison, and that 6% of homeless persons using homeless shelters report jails, prisons, or juvenile detention facilities as their last residence prior to entering the shelter. These percents are particularly relevant from two contexts. One is that homelessness is a significant risk factor for parole violations and rearrest (*Taking Stock: Housing, Homelessness, and Prisoner Reentry*, Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, March 8, 2004). Second, large numbers of inmates are being released from prison, and thus are at risk for homelessness. According to the report *Prisoners in 2009* (National Institute of Justice, December 2010), 729,295 inmates were released from state and federal prisons in 2009. Using the 9.1% figure cited above, over 66,000 inmates released in 2009 would be projected to become homeless within a year of release. Of further concern is that, of the 729,295 inmates released in 2009, 210,814 were released unconditionally—that is, released without parole supervision primarily because they served their entire sentences. Persons unconditionally released are at particular risk of homelessness because they do not have access to housing referrals and other supports from parole officers.

Table 2.14. HMIS (2010) – Prior living situations of persons entering emergency shelters and/or supportive housing.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								State of Missouri
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
Jail/prison										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	15	51	5	66	na	0	11	0	148
	Permanent Housing	0	0	0	0	na	0	2	0	2
	Shelter Plus Care	3	0	2	0	na	0	1	0	6
Emergency Shelters		145	28	100	1	na	8	9	1	292
Domestic violence situation										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	4	34	0	1	na	0	15	0	54
	Permanent Housing	9		0	0	na	0	4	0	13
	Shelter Plus Care	2	45	0	0	na	0	1	0	48
Emergency Shelters		2	271	0	0	na	0	0	0	273
Living with relatives/friends										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	78	47	34	116	na	0	86	35	396
	Permanent Housing	40	0	0	1	na	15	16	0	72
	Shelter Plus Care	15	6	45	3	na	10	67	17	163
Emergency Shelters		665	246	271	180	na	37	695	327	2421
Rental housing										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	19	10	21	27	na	0	6	0	83
	Permanent Housing	10	1	0	0	na	0	12	5	28
	Shelter Plus Care	6	2	22	0	na	6	20	2	58
Emergency Shelters		221	160	207	57	na	0	54	22	721
Other										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	57	12	7	38	na	0	38	4	156
	Permanent Housing	32	13	0	0	na	6	57	6	114
	Shelter Plus Care	9	18	25	0	na	4	28	18	102
Emergency Shelters		193	67	148	95	na	2	120	0	625
NOTE: If data element was not tracked or reported an "na" appears.										

Table 2.14 (cont.) HMIS (2010) – Prior living situations of persons entering emergency shelters and/or supportive housing.

		Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								State of Missouri
		Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
Non-housing (street, park, car, bus, station, etc.)										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	34	10	265	39	na	0	62	8	418
	Permanent Housing	107	3	0	1	na	5	58	25	199
	Shelter Plus Care	19	8	94	21	na	11	118	19	290
Emergency Shelters		251	123	0	78	na	29	410	141	1032
Emergency shelter										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	154	27	498	232	na	0	243	70	1224
	Permanent Housing	199	10	0	2	na	88	40	73	412
	Shelter Plus Care	20	17	243	24	na	45	136	15	500
Emergency Shelters		82	88	1216	21	na	68	225	73	1773
Transitional housing for homeless persons										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	35	111	5	9	na	0	17	1	178
	Permanent Housing	22	2	0	0	na	3	22	14	63
	Shelter Plus Care	8	1	88	19	na	5	53	9	183
Emergency Shelters		4	29	95	8	na	15	10	0	161
Psychiatric facility										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	3	0	3	1	na	0	0	0	7
	Permanent Housing	2	0	0	0	na	1	1	0	4
	Shelter Plus Care	1	0	1	0	na	0	4	0	6
Emergency Shelters		27	10	3	5	na	0	6	5	56
Substance Abuse Treatment										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	16	123	4	13	na	0	112	29	297
	Permanent Housing	25	2	0	6	na	0	15	4	52
	Shelter Plus Care	4	1	13	3	na	2	86	2	111
Emergency Shelters		93	15	28	6	na	0	297	117	556
Hospital										
Supportive Housing	Transitional	4	1	1	4	na	0	2	0	12
	Permanent Housing	2	1	0	0	na	0	5	1	9
	Shelter Plus Care	0	1	1	0	na	0	5	1	8
Emergency Shelters		27	21	5	5	na	0	32	17	107
NOTE: If data element was not tracked or reported an "na" appears.										

Homelessness among inmates released from prison also has been identified as an issue in Missouri. According to the report Missouri Reentry Process: Report to the Governor (2010), housing was identified as one of the three priorities, along with employment and substance abuse treatment, for preventing recidivism. Consistent with national trends, Missouri has a large number of inmates being released from prison. In 2009, 18,097 Missouri inmates were released from prison—including 1,978 released unconditionally (Prisoners in 2009). Using the 9.1% rate identified above, the projected number of inmates released from Missouri prisons who would become homeless within a year would be 1,647 (See Table 2.14).

Table 2.14 provides information on the number of homeless persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to entering supportive housing or emergency shelter in 2010 for seven of the eight continua, with St. Charles CoC not reporting information. This table presents numbers of homeless persons for each housing type and each CoC. The numbers are under-reported by the continua as persons disclosing that they had spent the night before in jail or prison would be disqualified from receiving assistance. Some programs providing assistance to homeless persons may not even ask the question and therefore the data may not be captured in HMIS.

The total number of homeless persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to entering emergency shelters was 292, or 2.4% of all homeless persons entering shelters. Numbers ranged from 1 person each in the Springfield CoC and St. Louis County CoC to 145 in the Balance of State CoC, with percents ranging from 0.08% in the St. Louis County CoC to 6.7% in the Balance of State CoC.

The total number of homeless persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to entering transitional housing was 148, or 3.4% of all homeless persons entering transitional housing. Numbers ranged from 0 persons each in the St. Joseph CoC and St. Louis County CoC to 66 in the Springfield CoC, with percents of continua with any reported persons ranging from 0.44% in the Kansas City CoC to 10.0% in the Joplin CoC.

The total number of homeless persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to entering permanent housing was 2, or 0.12% of all homeless persons entering permanent housing. The St. Louis City CoC reported both cases.

Similarly, the total number of homeless persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to entering Shelter Plus Care housing was 6, or 0.30% of all homeless persons entering Shelter Plus Care housing. Reported cases included 3 in the Balance of State CoC, 2 in the Kansas City CoC, and 1 in the St. Louis City CoC.

The number of Missouri inmates released from Missouri prisons who entered emergency shelters is far less as a percent of all homeless persons who enter emergency shelter, 2.4% compared to 6% nationally. This indicates two possibilities: (a)

former inmates who are homeless are not accessing emergency shelters, or (b) they are accessing emergency shelters but are not identifying themselves as ex-offenders.

Changes from 2009 to 2010: Overall, the total number of homeless persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to entering emergency shelters and transitional housing increased from 2009 to 2010. The number entering emergency shelters increased from 247 in 2009 to 292 in 2010, an increase of 18.2%. The largest increases were found in the Balance of State CoC (102 in 2009 to 145 in 2010) and the Kansas City CoC (86 in 2009 to 100 in 2010). In addition, the number entering transitional housing after being released from prison more than doubled between 2009 and 2010, increasing from 55 in 2009 to 148 in 2010, an increase of 169.1%. The largest increases were found in the Joplin CoC (2 in 2009 to 51 in 2010) and the Springfield CoC (22 in 2009 to 66 in 2010). There was little change from 2009 to 2010 in the number of homeless persons who reported being in jail or prison during the one week prior to permanent housing or Shelter Plus Care housing.

Chronically Homeless

A chronically homeless person is defined as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been either continuously homeless for a year or more or who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. To be considered chronically homeless, a person must have been on the streets or in emergency shelter (e.g., not in transitional or permanent housing) during these stays. For a more detailed definition of chronically homeless see Glossary of Terms in the Appendix A or <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/chronic.cfm>. Prior to the passage of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 persons in families could not be considered chronically homeless.

The most recent AHAR estimates that in January 2009 the number of chronically homeless people was approximately 110,917. This number represents a decline, nationally, of slightly more than 10% from the estimated 124,135 persons experiencing chronic homelessness in January of 2008. The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals stayed the same, while the number of unsheltered homeless individuals decreased. However, the majority of the decline in chronic homelessness occurred within the City of Los Angeles. Excluding the City of Los Angeles from both the 2008 and 2009 PIT counts, there was only a 1.1% decline in chronic homelessness. The AHAR attributes the decline in chronic homelessness to an increase in the capacity of local communities to provide emergency shelter care and transitional housing to a growing number of individuals and families through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) policy initiative. The AHAR estimates that "...1.56 million people used an emergency shelter or a transitional housing program during the 12-month period (October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009).

The 2009 AHAR adds, “While measuring the scope of chronic homelessness remains challenging, a majority of continua (53%) reported a decrease in chronic homelessness between 2008 and 2009.” The AHAR goes on to state that the chronically homeless and those with disabilities remain difficult populations to identify and count. Homeless individuals who did not access services provided by emergency shelters or transitional housing programs during a 12-month period are not included in AHAR estimates. While stating the need to improve enumeration strategies, the AHAR reports the decline in numbers of homeless from 2008 to 2009 to be a real decline in a fully enumerated population of chronically homeless persons. These numbers, however, (more correctly) are estimates based on a sample that should be reported with an accompanying margin of error.

The National Alliance to End Homelessness provides a view of the subpopulation of chronically homeless persons that differs from that of the AHAR. It reports a less than 1% (+0.68%) increase in chronic homelessness for the nation and a decrease of 27.24% in chronic homelessness for Missouri from 2008 to 2009. NAEH goes on to report that the 892 individuals who are reported as chronically homeless account for 12% of the total homelessness in the state.

Table 2.10 shows Missouri’s 2010 PIT counts identified 1,017 individuals who met the definition of chronic homelessness, of which 782 (77%) were sheltered and 235 (23%) were unsheltered. These data, however, greatly undercount the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in the state because Kansas City CoC did not report the number of chronically homeless in its 2010 PIT count of sheltered persons; and four of the eight continua (Joplin CoC, St. Charles CoC, St. Louis City CoC, and St. Louis County CoC) did not identify or report the number of chronically homeless persons in their 2010 PIT count of unsheltered persons. The 2010 PIT counts for subpopulations are presented with the Exhibit 1 counts for 2009 because HUD asked each continuum to report the number of sheltered, unsheltered, and total adults in 2009 (not in 2010) who belong to specific subpopulations. The Exhibit 1 2009 count of chronically homeless persons was 889, of which 699 (78%) were sheltered and 190 (22%) were unsheltered. If these 2009 and 2010 estimates of the number of chronically homeless are used to calculate the percent of the homeless population that experienced chronic homelessness, then of the 7,535 homeless in Missouri in the winter of 2010 about 13% were chronically homeless in 2010. Similarly, of the 6,755 homeless in Missouri in the winter of 2009 about 13% were chronically homeless.

Although the chronically homeless constitute a relatively small part of the homeless population, they occupy about half of the available space in emergency shelters, consume the largest percent of private and public dollars, and are the hardest to help permanently (Join Together, 2005). For these and other reasons, many professionals advocate permanent supportive housing under the newer concept of “Housing First” as an important strategy for meeting the needs of the chronically homeless and others.

Housing First, also known as "rapid re-housing," is a relatively recent innovation in programs for meeting the needs of the homeless and it is an alternative to a system of emergency shelter/transitional housing progressions. Rather than moving homeless individuals through different "levels" of housing, known as the continuum of care, whereby each level moves them closer to "independent housing," Housing First moves the homeless individual or household immediately from the streets or homeless shelters into their own rental housing. This approach is based on the concept that a homeless individual or household's first and primary need is to obtain stable housing, and that other issues that may affect the household can and should be addressed once housing is obtained. Gateway Homeless Services in St. Louis, for example, collaborates with over 50 city and county-wide organizations to promote a "Housing First" best practice effort for meeting the needs of homeless women and children. While this approach emphasizes four strategic elements (i.e., Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing, Targeted Services, and Sharing Data), it does not offer Housing First for the chronically homeless, and the women with children served are not considered chronically homeless. In contrast, many other programs operate from a model of "housing readiness"—that is, that an individual or household must address other issues that may have led to the episode of homelessness prior to entering housing.

Another important initiative is that of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), which has created a strategic plan entitled *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* (2010). This plan serves to strengthen existing programs that address issues of homelessness. It also aims to create partnerships with existing programs and to forge new partnerships at every level of government and with every element of the private sector in order to end homelessness. The plan's stated goals are to end chronic and veteran homelessness in five years, homelessness for families, youth and children by 2020, and to set a path for ending all types of homelessness. Many national and state advocacy groups for the homeless see this strategic plan as the Administration's "chronic homelessness" initiative—an initiative that does not address the reality of homelessness in states and communities across the U.S. as the letter below to Philip Mangano, the Director USICH from 2002-09, clearly communicates:

"We have witnessed growth in the scale and severity of homelessness among families with children, unaccompanied youth, and other populations who do not fit neatly into the "chronic homeless" paradigm. Yet current federal mandates are forcing our communities to overlook these gaps and needs in favor of a narrowly-constructed national priority. Non-disabled populations in our communities face service gaps that, if left unaddressed, have the potential to cause irreparable harm. For example, children who experience homelessness are at a much higher risk of developing disabilities, suffer from increased rates of illness, and encounter numerous academic difficulties. By ignoring their plight now, under the questionable assumption that families move through homelessness more quickly and are therefore unaffected, the Administration is all but guaranteeing the perpetuation of "chronic" homelessness into the foreseeable future.

We are also concerned that the "chronic homelessness" initiative, as currently envisioned, fails to end homelessness even for those individuals who fit the initiative's priorities. While supportive housing is a critical component of ending homelessness for many individuals with disabilities, by itself it cannot prevent people with disabilities from becoming homeless. Similarly, "discharge planning" is a laudable goal, but when no affordable housing exists to which people can be discharged, it becomes merely an exercise in problem management. Only a sustained effort to address the systemic causes of homelessness, including lack of adequate health care, affordable housing, and livable incomes, will prevent and end homelessness for people with and without disabilities. This is perhaps the most perplexing aspect of the "chronic homelessness" initiative: the complete absence of any discussion of poverty. To separate homelessness from poverty is to fundamentally distort its causes—which is precisely what the chronic homelessness dialogue appears to have accomplished" (National Coalition for the Homeless, n.d.). Retrieved from

http://www.masw.org/programs/housing_homeless/initiative_letter.pdf

Herein we echo the above concerns and advocate for legislative measures to end homelessness for everyone. Such measures as the National Housing Trust Fund legislation, the Bringing America Home Act, as well as the Missouri Housing Trust Fund legislation are based on the experiences of front-line providers and advocates coming from diverse geographic areas, and with wide-ranging service experiences. By addressing the causes of homelessness—not merely its symptoms—they offer real promise for abolishing homelessness as many in the U.S., various states, and local communities experience it.

3. Geographic Distribution of Homelessness across the State of Missouri

[Table 3.0. HMIS (2010) – Demographic characteristics of persons in emergency shelters begins on the next full page.]

Table 3.0. HMIS (2010) – Demographic characteristics of persons in emergency shelters.

	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								State of Missouri
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino	61	43	306	21	na	37	74	21	563
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	2089	840	3421	665	na	327	2758	1270	11370
Total Ethnicity ^a	2150	883	3727	686	na	364	2832	1291	11933
Race									
Black/African American	516	57	1815	80	na	89	750	1028	4335
White	1503	739	1587	574	na	240	94	231	4968
Other/Multi-Racial ^b	131	87	406	32	na	35	1988	32	2711
Total Race ^a	2150	883	3808	686	na	364	2832	1291	12014
Age and Sex = Male									
62 and over	27	13	na	0	na	8	29	7	84
51-61	221	144	na	6	na	75	270	58	774
31-50	544	103	na	50	na	162	510	208	1577
18-30	291	85	na	30	na	46	191	93	736
17 and under	224	32	na	102	na	7	494	228	1087
Total Males ^c	1307	377	na	188	na	298	1494	594	4258
Age and Sex = Female									
62 and over	12	7	na	3	na	1	6	3	32
51-61	51	36	na	29	na	17	91	42	266
31-50	277	34	na	192	na	25	362	149	1039
18-30	277	58	na	146	na	29	397	195	1102
17 and under	226	25	na	128	na	6	482	214	1081
Total Females ^c	843	160	na	498	na	78	1338	603	3520

na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.

^aKansas City CoC totals for Ethnicity and Race do not match. Of all persons reporting race 81 did not report ethnicity.

There are no persons counted in more than one race category (per Joe Gryka personal communication 03/22/2011).

^bOther/Multi-Racial includes: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Other Multi-Racial, and persons not reporting race.

^cSum of Totals for Males and Females may not equal the Totals for Race or Ethnicity due to missing values for Age and/or Sex.

Table 3.1. HMIS (2010) – Demographic characteristics of persons in transitional housing.

	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								State of Missouri
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino	18	21	39	21	na	na	17	6	122
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	556	487	1085	747	na	na	1083	282	4240
Total Ethnicity^a	574	508	1124	768	na	na	1100	288	4362
Race									
Black/African American	113	55	596	116	na	na	967	255	2102
White	437	328	416	606	na	na	104	28	1919
Other/Multi-Racial ^b	24	125	112	46	na	na	29	5	341
Total Race^a	574	508	1124	768	na	na	1100	288	4362
Age and Sex = Male									
62 and over	5	1	19	2	na	na	3	0	30
51-61	52	92	165	33	na	na	50	11	403
31-50	81	47	288	110	na	na	68	18	612
18-30	27	43	119	80	na	na	64	17	350
17 and under	74	45	185	128	na	na	234	73	739
Total Males^c	239	228	776	353	na	na	419	119	2134
Age and Sex = Female									
62 and over	4	0	2	2	na	na	3	0	11
51-61	15	6	7	33	na	na	42	3	106
31-50	129	19	90	132	na	na	166	44	580
18-30	106	31	92	136	na	na	196	54	615
17 and under	81	34	157	112	na	na	274	90	748
Total Females^c	335	90	348	415	na	na	681	191	2060

na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.

^aKansas City CoC totals for Ethnicity and Race do not match. Of all persons reporting race 81 did not report ethnicity.

There are no persons counted in more than one race category (per Joe Gryka personal communication 03/22/2011).

^bOther/Multi-Racial includes: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Other Multi-Racial, and persons not reporting race.

^cSum of Totals for Males and Females may not equal the Totals for Race or Ethnicity due to missing values for Age and/or Sex.

Table 3.2. HMIS (2010) – Demographic characteristics of persons in permanent housing.

	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								State of Missouri
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino	12	3	na	0	2	8	6	7	38
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	667	26	na	10	29	137	382	319	1570
Total Ethnicity ^a	679	29	na	10	31	145	388	326	1608
Race									
Black/African American	497	0	na	3	6	16	333	266	1121
White	137	16	na	7	25	112	48	43	388
Other/Multi-Racial ^b	45	13	na	0	0	17	7	17	99
Total Race ^a	679	29	na	10	31	145	388	326	1608
Age and Sex = Male									
62 and over	3	0	na	0	0	1	7	0	11
51-61	35	4	na	3	2	11	36	6	97
31-50	109	0	na	6	0	14	71	13	213
18-30	39	1	na	1	5	5	14	11	76
17 and under	108	6	na	0	16	32	68	50	280
Total Males ^c	294	11	na	10	23	63	196	80	677
Age and Sex = Female									
62 and over	4	0	na	0	0	0	1	0	5
51-61	38	8	na	0	1	10	9	9	75
31-50	142	3	na	0	13	30	55	38	281
18-30	78	4	na	0	10	15	39	13	159
17 and under	123	3	na	0	14	27	88	50	305
Total Females ^c	385	18	na	0	38	82	192	110	825

na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.

^aKansas City CoC totals for Ethnicity and Race do not match. Of all persons reporting race 81 did not report ethnicity.

There are no persons counted in more than one race category (per Joe Gryka personal communication 03/22/2011).

^bOther/Multi-Racial includes: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Other Multi-Racial, and persons not reporting race.

^cSum of Totals for Males and Females may not equal the Totals for Race or Ethnicity due to missing values for Age and/or Sex.

Table 3.3. HMIS (2010) – Demographic characteristics of persons in Shelter Plus Care.

	Missouri Continuum of Care Communities								State of Missouri
	Balance of State CoC	Joplin CoC	Kansas City CoC	Springfield CoC	St Charles CoC	St Joseph CoC	St Louis City CoC	St Louis County CoC	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino	2	5	11	5	na	1	15	3	42
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	132	47	629	75	na	82	840	142	1947
Total Ethnicity ^a	134	52	640	80	na	83	855	145	1989
Race									
Black/African American	12	0	298	11	na	10	750	116	1197
White	117	44	307	65	na	63	94	23	713
Other/Multi-Racial ^b	5	8	35	4	na	10	11	6	79
Total Race ^a	134	52	640	80	na	83	855	145	1989
Age and Sex = Male									
62 and over	1	1	1	0	na	0	5	1	9
51-61	4	7	48	3	na	3	19	10	94
31-50	26	4	99	8	na	12	76	44	269
18-30	4	0	41	7	na	6	28	5	91
17 and under	23	7	114	6	na	15	163	0	328
Total Males ^c	58	19	303	24	na	36	291	60	791
Age and Sex = Female									
62 and over	0	1	1	1	na	0	2	1	6
51-61	6	11	36	7	na	6	64	10	140
31-50	34	8	145	21	na	18	246	67	539
18-30	12	6	47	14	na	5	78	18	180
17 and under	24	7	108	13	na	18	173	0	343
Total Females ^c	76	33	337	56	na	47	563	96	1208

na = "not applicable" - indicating CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data.

^aKansas City CoC totals for Ethnicity and Race do not match. Of all persons reporting race 81 did not report ethnicity.

There are no persons counted in more than one race category (per Joe Gryka personal communication 03/22/2011).

^bOther/Multi-Racial includes: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Other Multi-Racial, and persons not reporting race.

^cSum of Totals for Males and Females may not equal the Totals for Race or Ethnicity due to missing values for Age and/or Sex.

Balance of State Continuum of Care

As stated earlier, the Balance of State (BoS) CoC encompasses 101 counties (many in rural or non-metropolitan areas) throughout Missouri that are not included within a regional, county, or city continua, which have joined together to submit a single McKinney-Vento application for their combined area. The BoS CoC 2010 winter PIT count identifies 1,328 sheltered homeless persons and 573 unsheltered homeless persons, which totals 1,901 persons homeless on a single night in 2010—compared to a total of 1,701 who were homeless in 2009. This indicates a 12% increase in homelessness within the BoS CoC regions. However, it is important to note that there was no change in the number of sheltered homeless, while the number of unsheltered homeless increased more than half (53%).

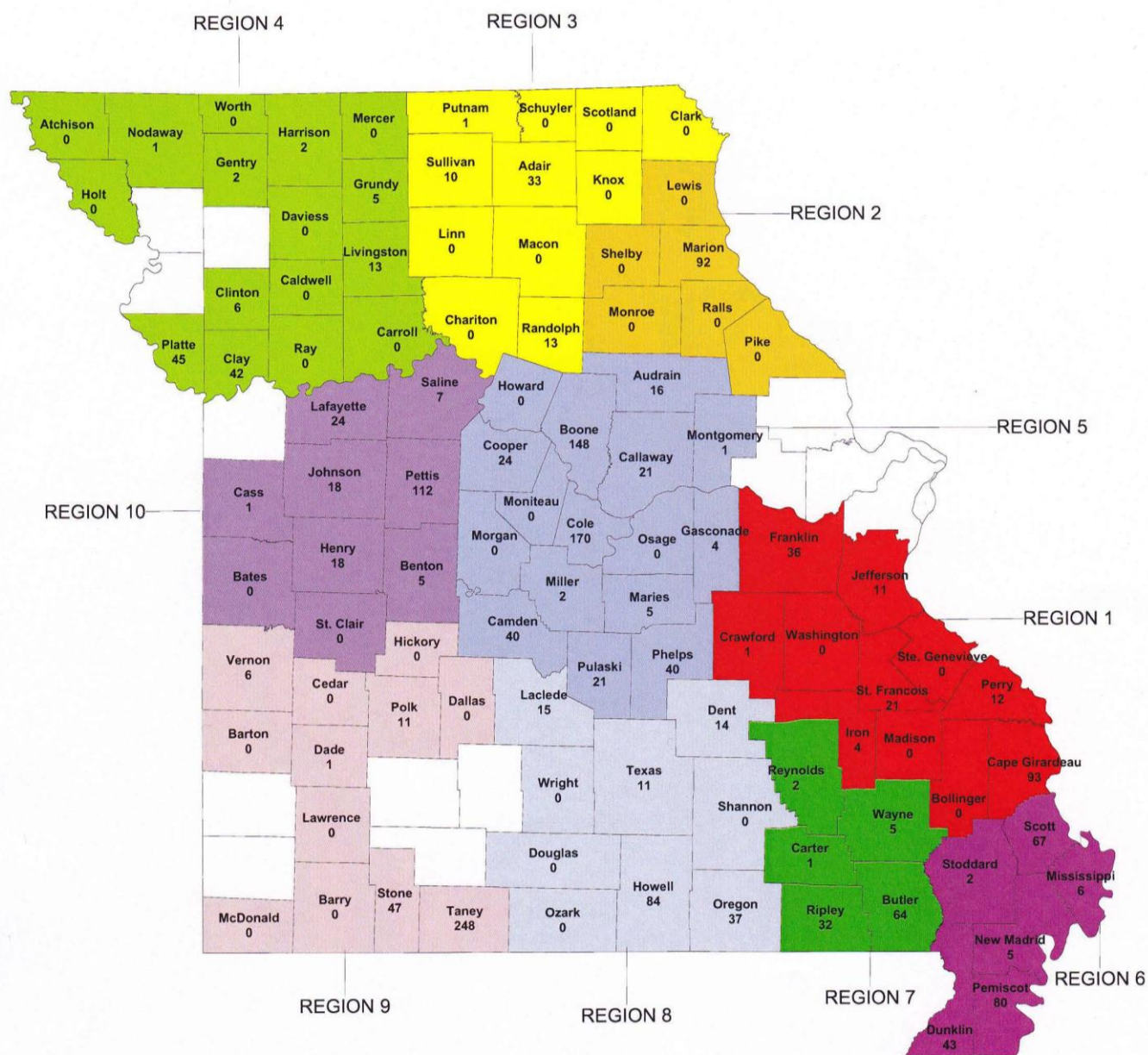
The Missouri Housing Development Commission and the Missouri Association for Social Welfare submitted to the Governor's Committee to End Homelessness the *Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care 2010 Winter Point-In-Time Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Count* and the *Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care 2010 Summer Point-In-Time Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Count*. These reports are exemplary in that they effectively organize and present data on homelessness within the continuum. The 2010 winter PIT count report illustrates this well and is the data source for the summary description of homelessness within the BoS CoC that follows.

The map on the next page from the *Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care 2010 Winter Point-In-Time Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Count* report (p. 26) visually aids understanding of homelessness within the continuum and clearly shows homelessness is not evenly distributed across BoS counties. While the reported totals of homeless individuals within each BoS county tend to range between 0 and 20, the range for the 10 counties with the highest number of homeless is 45-248 persons. Data from the map totals of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals by county were used to compile the rank-ordered list (See Table 3.4 and Figure 3.0) of the ten BoS CoC counties with the highest number of homeless individuals.

Table 3.4. Balance of State CoC 10 counties, rank-ordered by reported number of homeless individuals.

1.	Taney	248
2.	Cole	170
3.	Boone	148
4.	Pettis	112
5.	Cape Girardeau	92
6.	Marion	92
7.	Pemiscot	80
8.	Scott	67
9.	Butler	64
10.	Platte	45

Figure 3.0 Map of Balance of State Totals [sheltered and unsheltered] homeless individuals by county (Source: MHDC & MASW, 2010 Winter PIT Sheltered & Unsheltered Count, p. 26).



The BoS CoC's winter PIT count report also provides information about the characteristics of homeless sheltered and unsheltered persons on a single night in January of 2010. Of the total sheltered homeless, about half were women (50.1%) and half were men (49.9%); the majority were White (78.5%), while 16.5% were Black, and the remaining 5 % were persons identifying two or more races (4.4%) and other race (0.6%). Of those counted in the sheltered homeless total, the BoS CoC also reported that more than half (56%) were persons with a disability, 26.6% were chronically homeless, 22.4 % were persons affected by domestic violence; and 11.2% were veterans. Most (52.4%) of the sheltered homeless were adults between 18 and 45 years of age, although one in three were children 17 years old or younger and 16.3% were 46-60 years of age. It was also reported that 3.9% of the sheltered homeless were unaccompanied youth.

For unsheltered homeless persons in the winter PIT count, the profile provided is less than complete because on several of the data elements the information solicited was not provided or was unknown. Nonetheless, for unsheltered homeless in the BoS CoC the average age was 29 years. More than a third were women (34%), more than half were men (53%), while 13% did not report their gender. The majority were White (64%) while 19 % were Black, and the remaining 17% were persons who did not know or identify their race (9%), identified two or more races (6%) and those who identified other race (0.6%).

Of those counted in the unsheltered homeless total, the BoS CoC reported that 42% persons as having a disability, 8% as chronically homeless, 5% as persons affected by domestic violence; and 6% as veterans. Most (52.4%) of the unsheltered homeless were adults between 18 and 45 years of age, although one in three were children (17 years old and younger) and 16.3% were 46-60 years of age. No unaccompanied youth were identified in the unsheltered homeless population, which is not indicative of the region(s) having no unaccompanied youth among the unsheltered homeless but rather that the number and percent of unaccompanied youth among the unsheltered homeless is really unknown within the continuum.

Joplin Continuum of Care

Table 2.0 presents the winter and summer 2010 and 2009 PIT counts of sheltered and unsheltered persons within each of the state's eight continua. It shows the Joplin CoC, which encompasses Jasper and Newton counties, reported that 376 persons were homeless on the night of the PIT count in 2010 in comparison to 322 homeless persons on the night of the 2009 PIT count, an increase of 17%. For both years, a large share of the total number of homeless persons in the Joplin CoC was sheltered homeless persons (302 persons or 80% in 2010 and 285 persons or 88% in 2009). While the number of sheltered persons increased slightly from 285 in 2009 to 302 in 2010, there was a 100% increase in the reported number of unsheltered persons, from 37 in 2009 to 74 persons on a single night in 2010. The Joplin CoC suggests a couple of factors may have contributed to the increase in the counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. Exhibit 1 for 2010 provides the following explanation:

“Emergency shelter and housing programs are seeing an increase as the unemployment rate continues to stay high in the area. More and more businesses are closing each week and...more families and individuals are losing their housing due to inability to pay. The unsheltered count was almost double. In the winter of 2009, we [Jasper and Newton counties] had just had an ice storm. The unsheltered count [for 2009] was down due to the ice and snow that was several inches thick on the ground. In the winter of 2010, we found a large number of unsheltered because there was not snow or ice on the ground” (Joplin CoC Exhibit 1, 2010, p. 65).

Tables 3.0 – 3.3 present HMIS 2010 information about the demographic characteristics of persons in emergency shelters and supportive housing programs for the eight continua in Missouri. These data of sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period provide a decidedly different view of homelessness in Missouri and the Joplin CoC than what is derived from the PIT counts.

The HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in emergency shelters indicates that of those in this type of housing 739 (84%) identified their race as White, and 840 (95%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; and 377 (43%) were males and 160 (57%) were females. While more than half of the females in emergency shelters were in the 18-50 age category, the majority of the men were in the 31-61 age category.

The HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in supportive housing includes persons in transitional housing, permanent housing and Shelter Plus Care. These data for the Joplin CoC indicate that of those in transitional housing 328 (65%) identified their race as White, 487 (96%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; and 228 (45%) were males and 90 (55%) were females. As was true for emergency shelters, more than half of the females in transitional housing were in the 18-50 age category, while the majority of the men were in the 31-61 age category. For those in permanent housing, 16 (55%) identified their race as White, and 26 (90%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; and 11 (38%) were males and 18 (62%) were females. The ages of men and women in permanent housing ranged across all age categories; however, the 62 and over age category had no participants in permanent housing programs. The profile of Joplin participants in Shelter Plus Care programs closely mirrors the demographic characteristics of participants in its permanent housing programs.

Additionally, the Homeless Coalition of Southwest Missouri and an article in a local newspaper provide information about homelessness within the Joplin CoC region that supports the description derived from PIT and HMIS data. Debby Woodin writes,

“Homeless counts throughout Jasper and Newton counties in the last few years consistently put the number of homeless at between 300 and 400, with about 10% of those living on the streets, and another 100 or so using emergency shelters. Many of the rest were using some form of permanent support housing or transitional housing...About 10% of the homeless were children, 25% were

veterans and about half had substance abuse problems.” (*The Joplin Globe*, December 25, 2010). Retrieved from <http://www.joplinglobe.com/local/x480666381/-Headed-for-Home-launches-first-efforts/print>

Kansas City Continuum of Care

The Kansas City CoC for the Jackson County area reported that a total of 1,750 persons were homeless on the night of the PIT count in 2010—in comparison to 1,678 homeless persons on the night of the 2009 PIT count, an increase of 4%. For both years, a large share of the total number of homeless persons in the Kansas CoC was sheltered homeless persons (1,434 persons or 82% in 2010 and 1,413 persons or 84% in 2009). However, it is important to note that Kansas City did not report an unsheltered PIT count. The estimate of the unsheltered homeless for Kansas City CoC was calculated by subtracting the total count of sheltered persons from the reported total count of homeless persons within the continuum. These data suggest there was a 1% increase in number of sheltered persons—21 more persons in 2010 than in 2009—but 19% increase in the number of unsheltered persons, from 265 in 2009 to 316 persons on a single night in 2010.

A working draft of the *Greater Kansas City Housing Sustainability Plan*, however, reports that in Jackson County 2,098 persons were homeless on the day of a February 2009 PIT count and 2,235 homeless on the day of a February 2010 PIT count. These counts, conducted by the Task Force of the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty (NLCHP), are higher than the counts the Kansas City CoC reported to HUD for Jackson County. However, they are lower than the estimate of 6,847 homeless on any given day in 2009, which NLCHP obtained by calculating the number of homeless individuals as 6.3% of the population living in poverty on any given day. The sustainability plan makes it clear that the Kansas City CoC favors general use of the broad definition of homeless articulated by the McKinney-Vento Act that is used to count homeless students. This definition (see Appendix A: Glossary of Terms) allows for families that may have a roof over their head but are in extremely vulnerable and transient situations to have services provided by their Local Education Agency and the State Education Agency. It is believed that use of this definition will yield local homeless counts that are meaningful for community planning and coordination efforts. As the sustainability plan states, “Excluding doubled-up families and youth in motels from HUD homeless counts will result in the continued invisibility and inattention to these vulnerable populations and will hinder community planning efforts” (p. 35).

The HMIS 2010 information on Kansas City CoC’s sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period provides a view of homelessness in the region that augments the perspective that is derived from the PIT counts. Table 3.0 data on homeless persons in emergency shelters indicate that, of those in this type of housing within the continuum, 1,587 (42%) identified their race as White and 3,421 (92%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino. The Kansas City CoC reported that it did not ascertain age by sex of homeless persons in emergency shelters.

Tables 3.1 through 3.3 present HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in supportive housing, which includes persons in transitional housing, permanent housing and Shelter Plus Care. These data for the Kansas City CoC indicate that of those in transitional housing 416 (37%) identified their race as White, 1,085 (96%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; and 776 (69%) were males while 348 (31%) were females. Most (58%) of the males in transitional housing were in the 31-61 age category, while most (72%) of the females in transitional housing were in the 30-and-under age category, which include 157 children in the 17 and under age category. As Table 2.13 shows, the Kansas City CoC reported it did not have any participants in permanent housing or data for this type of housing program. The information on Kansas City CoC's participants in Shelter Plus Care programs (Table 2.14) shows 370 (48%) identified their race as White and 629 (98%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; and 303 (47%) were males and 337 (53%) were females. One-third (33%) of the males in transitional housing were in the 31-50 age category, 114 (38%) were boys in the 17 and under age category. For females in shelter-plus care programs, 145 (43%) were in the 31-50 age category and 108 (32%) were in the 17 and under age category. Combining the totals for boys and girls reveals that 222 children were in this type of housing and that persons in the 17 and under age category comprise 35% of the total number of persons in Shelter Plus Care within the continuum.

Table 2.2, which presents the household makeup of sheltered homeless individuals and families, shows the Kansas City CoC identified a total of 1,128 sheltered persons in transitional housing only, which includes 569 individuals in transitional housing only and 559 persons in families that were in transition housing only. In other words, Kansas City CoC's data show about half of all sheltered persons in transitional housing only were homeless individuals and half were homeless persons in families.

The quotes that follow from local newspapers and housing advocates convey concerns about homelessness within the Kansas City CoC region:

"While we are thankful for the work of area agencies and the efforts of the Kansas City Council's Homelessness Task Force, we implore the 2011 Missouri legislature to consider the needs of the homeless, often unseen and voiceless"--- Vickie Riddle. (2011, January 17). Letters to the Editor. Kansas City Star.

Retrieved from

http://blogs.kansascity.com/unfettered_letters/2011/01/homelessness-in-kc.html

"Housing really is the linchpin of keeping people healthy and safe"---Rebecca Lake Wood, Public Administrator. Fox, J. (2010, March 1). State cuts create more homeless problems in Jackson County. The Examiner. Retrieved from <http://www.examiner.net/news/x776890419/State-cuts-create-more-homeless-problems-in-Jackson-County>

These quotes also lend support to the goals of the Greater Kansas City Housing Sustainability Plan, which are aligned with the major themes of the Federal Strategic

Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, as outlined in the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness publication, *Opening Doors* (USICH, 2010). Those themes include strategies to increase civic engagement; increase access to stable, affordable housing; increase economic security; improve health and stability; and retool crisis response systems.

Springfield Continuum of Care

The Springfield CoC, which encompasses Greene, Webster, and Christian counties, reported that a total of 320 persons were homeless on the night of the PIT count in 2010 in comparison to 135 homeless persons on the night of the 2009 PIT count, an increase of 137% (see Table 2.0). Even more dramatic than this percent change, the Springfield CoC reported 159 unsheltered homeless persons in 2010 in comparison to only 35 unsheltered homeless persons in 2009, a 354% increase—the second largest percent change within the state. For both years, the majority of homeless persons in the Springfield CoC were sheltered homeless persons (161 persons or 52% in 2010 and 100 persons or 74% in 2009).

The Springfield CoC explained that the January/Winter

“2010 PIT count more accurately reflected the actual number of unsheltered homeless than the count done in January 2009. The January 2009 count occurred during the worst weather of the season and resulted in low numbers of unsheltered people being identified. The 2010 count is more in line with other January counts in the total number of people counted and the numbers in the subpopulation data. The 2010 count also reflects a greater success on the continuum’s part in counting individuals in camps around the area” (Springfield CoC Exhibit 1, 2010, p. 77).

Table 3.0, which presents HMIS 2010 information on sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period, shows the Springfield CoC reported that 686 homeless persons were in emergency shelters within the continuum. Of those in this type of housing, 574 (84%) identified their race as White and 665 (97%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; 188 (27%) were males while 498 (73%) were females. Most (54%) of the males in emergency shelters were boys in the 17 and under age category, while most (68%) of the females in emergency shelters were in the 18-50 age category. However, 128 girls (25% of the females in emergency shelters) were in the 17 and under age category.

Table 3.1 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in transitional housing during a one-year period and shows that the Springfield CoC reported 883 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 606 (79%) identified their race as White and 747 (97%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; and 353 (46%) were males and 415 (54%) were females. Almost one-third (31%) of the males in transitional housing were in the 31-50 age category, 128 (36%) were boys in the 17 and under age category. For females in transitional housing, 268 (65%) were in the 18-50

age category and 112 (27%) were girls in the 17 and under age category. Combining the totals for boys and girls reveals that 240 children were in this type of housing, and that persons in the 17 and under age category comprise 31% of the total number of persons in transitional housing within the continuum.

Table 3.2 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in permanent housing during a one-year period and shows that the Springfield CoC reported there were only 10 homeless persons in this type of housing. Of this total, 7 (70%) identified their race as White and 3 (30%) as Black/African American. All of the participants in the permanent housing program indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino and all 10 of the participants were males; 6 were boys 17 years old or younger, 1 was in the 18-30 age category, and 4 were 51-61 years of age.

Table 3.3 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in Shelter Plus Care programs during a one-year period and shows the Springfield CoC reported 80 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 65 (81%) identified their race as White and 11 (14%) as Black/African American. There were 24 males and 56 female participants in shelter plus care housing with most (63%) of the males and most (63%) of the female participants clustered in the 18-50 age category.

The quotes that follow provide another perspective on homelessness within the Springfield CoC region:

"Counting the homeless is an inexact science"---Michelle Garand. Leicht, L. (2011, January 22). Continuum of Care volunteers to count homeless to count homeless. *Ozarks News*. Retrieved from <http://www.news-leader.com/article/20110123/NEWS01/101230337/Continuum-Care-volunteers-count-homeless-count-homeless>

"Homelessness isn't just a big-city issue. It's not just a St. Louis, Kansas City, or New York issue. It really is everywhere. There are people sleeping outside in abandoned buildings all over the country, from small towns to big cities. And it's not just the single guy with a drug or alcohol problem that's been homeless for years and years. It really is our family, our neighbors, people who we see every day who are homeless, who have been homeless or could be homeless in the future". ----Randy McCoy. Wigton, A. (2010, August 7). Homelessness is real in county. *Christian County Headliner*. Retrieved from http://ccheadliner.com/news/article_84950f5f-764c-5295-b4f8-741138d1a370.html

The above statements are decidedly a call for facts and analysis that might offer some hope and respite not only to the people who are homeless in Greene, Webster, and Christian counties but also to others in need of stable, affordable housing across the state.

St. Charles Continuum of Care

The St. Charles CoC, which consists of Lincoln, Warren, and St. Charles counties, reported a total of 1,089 persons were homeless on the night of the 2010 PIT count in comparison to 830 homeless persons on the night of the 2009 PIT count, an increase of 31%. Not unlike other continua in the state, a large share of the total number of homeless persons in the St. Charles CoC was sheltered homeless persons (688 persons or 63% in 2010 and 549 persons or 66% in 2009). While the number of sheltered persons increased 25% from 2009 to 2010, there was a 43% increase in the reported number of unsheltered persons, from 281 in 2009 to 401 persons on a single night in 2010.

The St. Charles CoC offers the explanation that follows for the increases in homelessness reported:

“In our most recent [2010] PIT count there was a significant increase in the number of families with children who were homeless over the 2009 count. There was also an increase in two-parent families who were homeless, and the number of encampments found in our affluent, suburban community...We have also noticed a significant increase in doubled-up families, as reported by our Boards of Education. During our 2010 PIT count, we found twice as many encampments over last year, and more developed encampments than we had seen in previous years. Most homeless families...have experienced long-term job loss, mortgage foreclosures, health crises, and mental health crises due to financial stress. Many could be stably housed if they could find adequate employment to stabilize their finances” (St. Charles CoC Exhibit 1, 2010, p. 73).

Tables 3.0, 3.1, and 3.4, which present HMIS 2010 information on sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period, have “n/a” for data elements in the column for the St. Charles CoC, indicating “not applicable” because the CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data (except for permanent housing). St. Charles CoC explained that it did not report any data on participants in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Shelter Plus Care programs because “there was no data entered into the HMIS system for the periods of time” requested. And the CoC “did not participate in the AHAR due to lack of HMIS data for those years. Just this year we [St. Charles CoC and HMIS coordinators] have begun to enter very limited data into HMIS; this is due to the fact that we have not had the funding or resources to do so.” (Sherry Saunders, HMIS Coordinator for the Community Council of St. Charles County, personal communication, November 9, 2010).

Table 3.3 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in permanent housing during a one-year period and shows that the St. Charles CoC reported 23 males and 38 females, which sums to a total of 61 persons in permanent housing within the continuum. Although race and ethnicity totals suggest only 31 persons were in permanent housing, it is more likely that these totals may be missing some persons

who did not report their race or ethnicity. Therefore, it is believed that the sum total of males and females gives a good estimate of the total number of persons in permanent housing. However, of those in permanent housing who reported their race, 25 (81%) indicated they were White and 6 (19%) identified themselves as Black/African American. Sixteen (70%) of the male participants in permanent housing program were boys 17 years old or younger and more than one-third (37%) of the female participants in this type of program were girls in the 17 and under age category. Most females (61%) in permanent housing were in the 18-50 age category.

Because no data are reported for several types of housing programs in the St. Charles CoC area, it is difficult to get a good understanding of homelessness within this continuum from the information submitted to the research team. Nonetheless, other data sources help to fill in some of the blanks. For example, in one presentation of the Community Council of St. Charles County, some of the findings of its January 2010 homeless count are highlighted. It reported:

- The number of homeless families increased by 75 this year, from 175 to 250 homeless families
- Interviews with school districts tell us the homeless count for children is up substantially; it is tracked as the parents call school asking for transportation for their children.
- There are reports of 21 probable encampments.
- The number of people doubled up rose to 726, up 126 from last year.

(Homeless Awareness Vision for St. Charles, 2010, Retrieved from <http://www.jacares.org/VISION%20-%20Homeless%20Awareness.pdf>)

Similarly, “*The Hidden Homeless: Uncovering an Epidemic*”, a short video documentary produced by Kate Haynes and Raymond Castile (2010), addresses the problem of homelessness in St. Charles County, MO. Although St. Charles County is the most prosperous county in the state of Missouri and one of the fastest growing counties in the U.S., this video documents that homelessness is a rapidly growing problem which few of its residents know about. The narrator makes the point that in St. Charles County homelessness doesn’t look like people sleeping on the streets in urban centers. It is less visible—like the mom that goes home to her car every night with three kids sleeping in the back.

In this documentary, Dottie Kastigar with the Community Council of St. Charles describes programs and services for people who are homeless as well as gaps in the continuum/system of care. She notes that the Salvation Army in O’Fallon has 32 beds and shelter for homeless families and single women; but it does not take single men. Other programs, such as St. Joachim and Ann Care Services, help homeless persons in the tri-county area; some agencies provide prevention and rental assistance. Our Lady’s Inn is a shelter for pregnant women; Youth in Need is a youth shelter, and the Crisis Nursery helps children under 12—but they cannot house families. Kastigar admits, “There are a lot of gaps in our system. There are no services in the county for homeless men and that, in particular, concerns us because with the construction industry [in St.

Charles CoC] we have a lot of men who have lost their jobs and they're living in their cars and trucks" (*The Hidden Epidemic*, 2010). She adds:

"Right now in St. Charles County, the primary barrier to services is funding...state and federal funding formulas are based on area's median income, which don't reflect the growing bottom portion of the community that has needs for services...Our total available funding is much lower than in comparable counties. St. Louis City gets about \$56 million in funding to combat homelessness. The [St Charles] tri-county area receives about \$1.5 million" (Dottie Kastigar with the Community Council of St. Charles, personal communication, December 1, 2010).

As the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty calculates the number of homeless individuals at 6.3% of the population living in poverty, perhaps formulas based on the percent of the population living in poverty (instead of the area's median income) should be used to guide decision-making about funding to combat homelessness in an area.

St. Joseph Continuum of Care

The St. Joseph CoC, which consists of Andrew, Buchanan, and DeKalb counties, reported a total of 135 persons were homeless on the night of the 2010 PIT count in comparison to 141 homeless persons on the night of the 2009 PIT count, a decrease of 4%. In other words 6 less persons were homeless in 2010 than in 2009, which is the only decrease in the total number of sheltered and unsheltered persons within the state. While the number of sheltered persons in the continuum decreased (-20%) from 137 in 2009 to 109 in 2010, this was offset by a 550% increase in the reported number of unsheltered homeless persons, from only 4 persons in 2009 to 26 persons in 2010. As observed elsewhere, the large share of the total number of homeless persons in the St. Joseph CoC was sheltered homeless persons (109 persons or 81% in 2010 and 137 persons or 97% in 2009).

The St. Joseph CoC provides an explanation for the changes observed in its *Exhibit 1 2010* report to HUD. It explained, "The economy is not good and housing is difficult to secure. We had several people who were sleeping in cars or in campers with no heat... Our community has started several housing programs in the last four years and we are also a community where law enforcement does not bother the homeless as long as they stay in their campsites near the river and away from most of the general population. There is a soup kitchen near that area as well as other services. We are an attractive place for homeless in some respects, especially in warm months. However, in cold months, we do not have adequate emergency shelter" (p. 25).

Table 3.0, which presents HMIS 2010 information on sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period, shows the St. Joseph CoC reported 364 homeless persons in emergency shelters within the continuum. Of those in this type of housing, 240 (66%) were identified their race as White and 327 (90%) indicated they were non-

Hispanic or not Latino; 298 (82%) were males while 73 (18%) were females. Most (54%) of the males in emergency shelters were in the 31-50 age category, while most (69%) of the females in emergency shelters were in the 18-50 age category.

Table 3.1, which presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in transitional housing during a one-year period, has “n/a” for data elements in the column for the St. Joseph CoC, indicating “not applicable” because the CoC reported that it did not have this type of program or data. In Exhibit 1 2010, the CoC explains that “transitional housing for adults has decreased drastically from 50 to 3. We lost funding for our DV [Domestic Violence] transitional scattered site program and the 3 we had in the winter count were gone by spring” (p. 25). Although transitional housing numbers for the St. Joseph CoC in Table 2.12 are those reported to the research team, at a meeting of the continuum the St. Joseph CoC presented other numbers of youth who are without parental support and are in transitional situations. It also noted that “the St Joseph School District reports that over 300 students in the district are considered homeless. These students do not have a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. They can be doubled-up, in a motel, in a shelter, or unknown. They may be with a family or unaccompanied youth. Those numbers are not counted in the PIT report but we [the CoC] feels that this is an important issue for our community.”

Table 3.2 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in permanent housing during a one-year period and shows the St. Joseph CoC reported 145 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 112 (77%) identified their race as White and 16 (23%) as Black/African American. Almost all (94%) of the participants in the permanent housing program indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino and 63 (43%) of the participants were males and 82 (57%) were females. Half (51%) of the males were boys 17 years old and younger, while most females (55%) were in the 18-50 age category.

Table 3.3 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in Shelter Plus Care programs during a one-year period and shows the St. Joseph CoC reported 83 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 63 (76%) identified their race as White and 10 (12%) as Black/African American. There were 36 males and 47 female participants in Shelter Plus Care housing with most (58%) of the males and about half (49%) of the females in the 31-61 age category and half (51%) in the 30-and-under age category. However, it is noteworthy that for both males and females relatively few participants (10%-16%) were in the 18-30 age category, which surfaces concern about the under-representation of young adults in housing programs and questions about whether these young adults are simply missed in counts of homeless persons.

“When I started with this process about nine years ago, I remember being distinctly told that there aren’t homeless in St. Joseph. There are...but without these counts, I don’t think we would know where [the homeless] are”---Jeanne Archer- Hoppa, K. (2011, January 26). Agencies conduct homeless census. *St. Joseph News-Press*. Retrieved from <http://www.newspressnow.com/localnews/26631999/detail.html>

St. Louis City Continuum of Care

The St. Louis City CoC reported that a total of 1,305 persons were homeless on the night of the 2010 PIT count in comparison to 1,306 homeless persons on the night of the 2009 PIT count. The numbers reported suggest there was no change in the total number of homeless persons within the continuum for the City. However, it is important to note that St. Louis City Continuum of Care did not conduct a “street count” to obtain a winter PIT count of unsheltered homeless persons. The reported number of unsheltered homeless persons in the winter of 2009, for example, is the sum of St. Louis City CoC’s lunch site total, the Safe Haven total, and the number of persons turned away from supportive housing programs. Antoinette Triplett, Manager of the Homeless Services Division Department of Human Services explains that St. Louis City CoC elected not to do a street count. In lieu of a street PIT count, the continuum...

“conducts a ‘service count’ of unsheltered homeless persons based on their use of non-shelter services such as soup kitchens, outreach programs, and mainstream social service agencies. The approach is based on the notion that many homeless people who do not use shelters will nevertheless use other services occasionally, particularly food support programs in order to survive. We believe we get better data this way.” (Personal communication, September 16, 2010).

Triplett also suggests the decrease in homelessness in the City of St. Louis is related to an increase in its supportive housing efforts and she celebrates this progress saying:

“I think St. Louis has done an outstanding job. We have one of the lowest numbers of homeless people of any major city”---Antoinette Triplett. Choat, B. (2010). Homeless in St. Louis. KMOX. Retrieved May 12, 2011 from <http://cbaskmoxam.wordpress.com/2010/12/12/homeless-in-st-louis/#more-41182>.

This remark, however, begs the question of whether or not a well-conducted street count would have yielded a different trend. It is noteworthy that several outreach workers and other interested members of the St. Louis City CoC formed a group to conduct an independent unsheltered count following the January PIT count. Their March 2011 count demonstrated successful strategies for conducting a street count of homeless persons, yielded valuable data that the St. Louis City CoC subsequently decided to include in its count of homeless persons, and generated some important recommendations that may be adopted as well (Sarah McCabe, personal communication, May 2011).

In its *Exhibit 1 – 2010*, the St. Louis City CoC describes factors that may have contributed to the percent change and no change that result from the total number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons it reported within the city’s continuum as well as the methods it used to count homeless persons during the last PIT count. It

reports, “The data on the sheltered homeless population was collected and produced by using two methods...First, each emergency shelter and transitional housing program completes a census form for every client. The programs also generate the census report from the HMIS system. The information from the manual count and the HMIS are compared to ensure the information is consistent and accurate. Secondly, members of the CoC complete census forms for the participants at the lunch sites throughout the city. The lunch site census allows the CoC to capture data on persons residing in shelters if the shelters refuse to participate in the count” (p. 93).

Table 3.0, which presents HMIS 2010 information on sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period, shows the St. Louis City CoC reported 2,832 homeless persons were in emergency shelters within the continuum. Of those in this type of housing, 1,988 persons identified themselves as some other race than White or Black and/or did not report their race; 94 identified their race as White; and 750 persons indicated they were Black/African American. Seventy-four persons (3%) in emergency shelters indicated they were Hispanic or Latino; 1494 (53%) were males while 1338 (47%) were females. Almost two-thirds (67%) of the males in emergency shelters were in one of two age categories: the men in the 31-50 years-of-age category or boys in the 17 and under age category. Females in emergency shelters were more evenly distributed mainly across three age categories, with 362 women in the 31-50 age category, 397 women in the 18-30 age category, and 482 girls in the 17 and under age category. It is noteworthy that 976 (34%) of homeless persons in emergency shelters within the City were children.

Table 3.1 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in transitional housing during a one-year period, showing St. Louis City CoC reported 1,100 persons were in this type of housing program. Of those in transitional housing, 967 (88%) identified their race as Black/African American and 104 (12%) as White. Almost all (98%) of the participants in the transitional housing programs indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino. There were 419 (38%) male participants in transitional housing and 681 (62%) were females. More than half (56%) of the males were boys 17 years old and younger, while more than two-thirds of the females (69%) were in the 30 and under age category.

Table 3.2 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in permanent housing during a one-year period and shows the St. Louis City CoC reported 388 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 333 (86%) identified their race as Black/African American and 48 (12%) as White. Almost all (98%) of the participants in the permanent housing program indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino, and 196 (51%) of the participants were males and 192 (49%) were females. More than two-thirds (71%) of the males were in one of two age categories; in the 31-50 years-of-age category, 71 (36%) men and 68 (35%) of the males were boys 17 years old and younger. For females in permanent housing, about half (49%) were in the 18-50 age category and 88 (46%) were girls 17 years of age and under. Summing the total number of boys and girls shows that a total of 156 (81%) of all persons in transitional housing were children 17 years of age and under.

Table 3.3 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in Shelter Plus Care programs during a one-year period and shows the St. Louis City CoC reported 855 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 750 (88%) identified their race as Black/African American and 94 (11%) as White. There were 291 males and 563 female participants in Shelter Plus Care housing with most (56%) of the males but less than one-third (31%) of the females in the 17 and under age category. There were more Shelter Plus Care female participants (246 or 44%) in the 31-50 age category than any other age group. As data for other housing programs show, there are proportionately few participants in the 18-30 age category—only 106 persons, or just 12% of all participants in Shelter Plus Care programs.

Reflecting on all these data and changes, the St. Louis City CoC explains that

“Due to the success of the emergency shelter agencies preparing clients to transition out of emergency shelters, the City of St. Louis has seen an increase in transitional housing occupancy numbers. The emergency shelter population count has been consistent, primarily due the increase in outreach services. The increase of permanent supportive housing beds from 2009 to 2010, has allowed the City of St. Louis to see a slight decrease in the unsheltered numbers.” (St. Louis City CoC, Exhibit 1 – 2010, p. 92).

So while clear progress has been made to tackle homelessness in the St Louis City CoC area, problems persist as this clip from a local news source illustrates. *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reports that St. Louis...

"City leaders revealed plans this afternoon to close three tent villages on the Mississippi Riverfront by this summer after a homeless photographer and rights activist was arrested on allegations of stabbing and killing a fellow camp resident Monday night..."We're trying to help people out of a bad situation, and now it's really escalated - we've seen someone murdered," said Bill Siedhoff, the city's director of human services. "It's really dramatized the danger of people living in that environment." Retrieved from www.stltoday.com/.../article_20f83f8c-7532-11e0-aedb-001a4bcf6878.html

St. Louis County Continuum of Care

The St. Louis County CoC reported that a total of 659 persons were homeless on the night of the 2010 PIT count, in comparison to 642 homeless persons on the night of the 2009 PIT count. The numbers reported suggest there was a small (3%) increase in the total number of homeless persons within the continuum for the county. Not unlike other continua in the state, a large share of the total number of homeless persons in the St. Louis County CoC was sheltered homeless persons (408 persons or 62% in 2010 and 414 persons or 64% in 2009). While the number of sheltered persons decreased

slightly (-1%) from 2009 to 2010, there was a 10% increase in the reported number of unsheltered persons—from 228 persons in 2009, to 251 persons on a night in 2010.

Table 3.0 presents HMIS 2010 information on sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period and shows that the St. Louis County CoC reported 1,291 homeless persons were in emergency shelters within the continuum. Of those in this type of housing, 1,028 (80%) identified their race as Black/African American while 231 (18%) indicated they were White. Most persons in emergency shelters (98%) indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino; 594 (46%) were males while 603 (47%) were females. These percents do not sum to 100% due to missing values for age and/or sex of some participants. Most (73%) of the males in emergency shelters were in two age categories: the 31-50 years-of-age category and the 17 and under years-of-age category. Female participants in emergency shelters, however, tended to cluster into three age categories with 149 (25%) in the 31-50 age category, 195 (32%) in the 18-30 age category, and 214 (35%) in the 17 and under age category.

Table 3.1 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in transitional housing during a one-year period; and it shows St. Louis County CoC reported 288 persons were in this type of housing program. Of those in transitional housing, 255 (89%) identified their race as Black/African American and 28 (10%) as White. Almost all (98%) of the participants in the transitional housing programs indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino. There were 119 (41%) male participants in transitional housing and 191 (59%) were females. More than half (61%) of the males were boys 17 years old or younger, while three fourths of females (75%) were in the 30 and under age group.

Table 3.2 presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in permanent housing during a one-year period and shows the St. Louis County CoC reported 326 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 266 (82%) identified their race as Black/African American and 43 (13%) as White. Almost all (98%) of the participants in the permanent housing program indicated they were non-Hispanic or not Latino and 80 (25%) of the participants were males and 110 (75%) were females. Most (63%) of the males were boys 17 years old or younger, while most females (57%) were in the 30-and-under age category.

Table 3.3 also presents HMIS 2010 information on homeless persons in Shelter Plus Care programs during a one-year period and shows the St. Louis County CoC reported 145 homeless persons were in this type of housing. Of this total, 116 (80%) identified their race as Black/African American and 23 (16%) as White. There were 60 males and 96 female participants in Shelter Plus Care housing with most (73%) of the males and most (70%) of the females in the 31-50 age category. However, it is noteworthy that no Shelter Plus Care program participants were in the 17 and under age category. For a more complete understanding of homelessness in the St. Louis County CoC, with reports of individuals in emergency and transitional housing as well as families in emergency shelter and transitional housing, see Sheltered Homeless Persons in St. Louis County 10/1/2008 to 9/30/2009.

4. Programs Serving Homeless Individuals and Families in Missouri

Table 4.0. A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua).

(Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts> Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: Missouri Balance of State

CoC Number: M O-606

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	369	1,092	1,055	2,147	0	32
Emergency Shelter	273	811	632	1,443	0	32
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	11	11	n/a	n/a
Transitional Housing	96	281	412	693	n/a	n/a
HPRP -Rapid Rehousing	24	81	14	95	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	183	513	311	824	n/a	n/a
Total	576	1686	1380	3066	0	32

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Hope Haven of Cass County	Hope Haven of Cass County	6	24	0	24	0	0
Lutheran Family and Children's Services of	Hotel/Motel Voucher	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total		6	24	0	24	0	3

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Agape House	Agape House	9	34	2	36	0	0
Agape House	Agape House	1	4	8	12	0	3
Agape House of Mountain View	Agape House of Mtn View	10	17	6	23	0	0
Agape House of Mountain View	Agape House of Mtn View	2	10	6	16	0	0
Agape House of Mountain View-Texas C	Agape House of Mtn View-Tex	4	12	4	16	0	0
Audrain County Crisis Intervention Service	ACCIS Inc.	3	8	3	11	0	0
Audrain County Crisis Intervention Service	ACCIS Inc.	0	0	3	3	0	0
AVENUES	AVENUES	3	9	5	14	0	0
C.A.R.E. of Atchison County	C.A.R.E. of Atchison County	1	3	2	5	0	0
Children and Family Center of Northwest	Children and Family Center of	3	4	8	12	0	0
Children and Family Center of Northwest	Children and Family Center of	0	0	3	3	0	0
Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake	Harbor House	5	18	4	22	0	0
Christos House	Christos House	8	23	13	36	0	0
Citizens Against Domestic Violence	CADV	8	17	5	22	0	0
Citizens Against Spouse Abuse	CASA	7	21	4	25	0	0
Coalition Against Rape and Domestic Viol	Hotel/Motel Voucher	0	0	0	0	0	5
Comprehensive Human Services Inc.	The Shelter	5	15	10	25	0	0
Comtrea's A Safe Place	A Safe Place	6	22	1	23	0	0
Comtrea's A Safe Place	A Safe Place	0	0	2	2	0	0
Cope Inc.	Cope Inc.	2	6	1	7	0	0
Cope Inc.	Cope Inc.	4	16	5	21	0	0
Council on Families in Crisis	Moss House	6	23	2	25	0	0
DAEOC	Emergency Shelter	6	18	1	19	0	0
Faith Inc.	Faith Inc.	2	7	3	10	0	0
GRACE	Hotel/Motel Voucher	0	0	0	0	0	1
Green Hills Community Action Agency	Green Hills Women's Shelter	2	6	4	10	0	0
Green Hills Community Action Agency	Green Hills Women's Shelter	6	17	3	20	0	0
Green Hills Community Action Agency	Green Hills Women's Shelter	2	5	7	12	0	0
Harvest House	Harvest House	5	19	10	29	0	0
Haven House	Haven House	7	19	8	27	0	0
Hope House	Hope House	1	7	7	14	0	0
House of Hope Inc.	House of Hope Inc.	6	22	3	25	0	0
House of Refuge	House of Refuge	3	11	3	14	0	0

Jefferson City Rape and Abuse Crisis Center	RACS	8	20	16	36	0	0
Johnson County HELP	Johnson County HELP	3	10	10	20	0	0
Lake Area Helping Hands	Lake Area Helping Hands	4	12	15	27	0	0
Lighthouse Shelter Inc.	Lighthouse Shelter Inc.	3	12	2	14	0	0
Love INC of Clay County	Hotel/Motel Voucher	0	0	0	0	0	4
Loving Hearts Outreach	Loving Hearts Outreach	2	4	2	6	0	0
Missouri Ozark Community Action Agency	Hotel/motel Voucher	1	2	2	4	0	0
Ozark Family Resource Agency	Ripley County Family Crisis Ctr	4	14	2	16	0	1
Pettis County Community Partnership	Hotel/Motel Voucher	0	0	0	0	0	2
Phelps County Family Crisis Services	Russell House	5	16	6	22	0	0
Phelps County Family Crisis Services	Russell House	8	21	13	34	0	0
Polk County House of Hope	Polk County House of Hope	3	8	3	11	0	0
Regional Family Crisis Center	Regional Family Crisis Center	5	11	7	18	0	0
Ripley County Family Crisis Center	Ripley County Family Crisis Ctr	4	9	4	13	0	4
Safe House for Women	Safe House for Women	5	16	6	22	0	0
Safe Passage	Safe Passage	6	20	7	27	0	0
Salvation Army	Northland Family Shelter	6	21	6	27	0	0
Salvation Army -Columbia	Harbor House	3	7	17	24	0	7
Salvation Army Cape Girardeau	Hotel/Motel Voucher	0	0	0	0	0	2
Salvation Army -Jefferson City	Center of Hope	5	10	30	40	0	0
Samaritan Outreach Center	Samaritan Outreach Center	5	11	6	17	0	0
SEMO Family Heartland Center	SEMO Family Heartland Ctr	7	14	3	17	0	0
SEMO Family Violence Council	A Friend's Place	6	17	12	29	0	0
Shared Blessings	Shared Blessings	3	12	2	14	0	0
Survival Adult Abuse Center Inc.	Survival Adult Abuse Ctr Inc.	5	12	6	18	0	0
Suzanna Wesley Family Learning Center	Suzanna Wesley FLC	2	7	1	8	0	0
The Center for Family Resources	The Liberty Shelter	4	12	4	16	0	0
The Hiding Place Ministry	The Hiding Place Ministry	8	22	8	30	0	0
Victim Support Services Inc.	Victim Support Services Inc.	7	22	6	28	0	0
Whole Health Outreach	Casa Guadalupe Shelter	2	5	3	8	0	0
Women's Crisis Center of Taney County	Crisis Center of Taney County	8	25	4	29	0	0
Women's Crisis Center of Taney County	Crisis Center of Taney County	3	11	10	21	0	0
Total		262	776	359	1135	0	29

Emergency Shelter for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Church Army of Branson	Church Army of Branson	0	0	89	89	0	0
Church Army of Branson	Church Army of Branson	0	0	64	64	0	0
Ecumenical Ministries	Haven House	3	7	2	9	0	0
Ecumenical Ministries	Haven House	2	4	4	8	0	0
Lois Bryant House	Lois Bryant House	0	0	2	2	0	0
New Life Evangelistic Center -Boone County	NLEC –Boone County	0	0	9	9	0	0
New Life Evangelistic Center -Cole County	NLEC –Cole County	0	0	8	8	0	0
SEMO Christian Restoration Center	SEMO Christian Restoration	0	0	24	24	0	0
St. Francis House	St. Francis House	0	0	10	10	0	0
United Rescue Gospel Mission	United Rescue Gospel Mission	0	0	23	23	0	0
Total		5	11	235	246	0	0

Emergency Shelter for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Rainbow House	Rainbow House	0	0	14	14	0	0
Synergy Services	Synergy Services	0	0	14	14	0	0
Synergy Services	Synergy Services	0	0	10	10	0	0
Total		0	0	38	38	0	0

Safe Haven Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Family Counseling Center	Kennett Safe Haven	0	0	11	11	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	11	11	0	0

Transitional Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Ecumenical Ministries	Haven House	3	12	6	18	n/a	n/a
Good Samaritan Center	Good Samaritan Center	3	8	0	8	n/a	n/a
Total		6	20	6	26	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Agape House	Agape House	0	0	7	7	n/a	n/a
Agape House	Agape House	3	18	1	19	n/a	n/a
Branson Housing Authority	Oak Manor	1	3	39	42	n/a	n/a
Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake	Harbor House	8	17	13	30	n/a	n/a
Comprehensive Human Services Inc.	Circle House	4	13	5	18	n/a	n/a
Delta Area Economic Opportunity Corpora	Delta Area Economic Op	9	23	2	25	n/a	n/a
Delta Area Economic Opportunity Corpora	Delta Area Economic Op	3	11	1	12	n/a	n/a
Exodus Ministries of Missouri Inc.	Exodus Ministries of Missouri	1	2	1	3	n/a	n/a
Faith Inc.	Faith Inc.	4	16	3	19	n/a	n/a
Family Counseling Center	Transitional Program	2	6	14	20	n/a	n/a
Family Counseling Center	Transitional Program	2	5	2	7	n/a	n/a
Genesis: A Place of New Beginnings	Genesis: AP New Beginnings	10	30	15	45	n/a	n/a
Harvest House	Harvest House	2	6	0	6	n/a	n/a
High Hope Employment Services	Friendship Apartments	2	7	5	12	n/a	n/a
Hillcrest Ministries	Hillcrest Ministries	2	6	2	8	n/a	n/a
Hillcrest Ministries	Hillcrest Ministries	4	13	2	15	n/a	n/a
Hillcrest Ministries	Hillcrest Ministries	14	36	4	40	n/a	n/a
Revival Center	Revival Center	2	6	40	46	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army -Columbia	Harbor House	3	7	30	37	n/a	n/a
Set Free Transitional Housing Shelter	Set Free Transitional HS	4	11	11	22	n/a	n/a
Suzanna Wesley Family Learning Center	Suzanna Wesley FLC	2	4	2	6	n/a	n/a
The Hiding Place	The Hiding Place	2	5	3	8	n/a	n/a
Women in Need Getting Shelter	WINGS	2	6	3	9	n/a	n/a
Women's Crisis Center of Taney County	Crisis Center of Taney County	4	10	4	14	n/a	n/a
Total		90	261	209	470	0	0

Transitional Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Church Army of Branson	Church Army of Branson	0	0	40	40	n/a	n/a
Delta Area Economic Opportunity Corpora	Delta Area Economic Op	0	0	1	1	n/a	n/a
FTC Ministries	Lighthouse Shelter	0	0	6	6	n/a	n/a
FTC Ministries	Lighthouse Shelter	0	0	14	14	n/a	n/a
Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hosp	Harry S. Truman Memorial	0	0	36	36	n/a	n/a
Mending Hearts Recovery	Mending Hearts Recovery	0	0	10	10	n/a	n/a
Mission Missouri	Mission Missouri	0	0	12	12	n/a	n/a
Mission Missouri	Mission Missouri	0	0	5	5	n/a	n/a
New Life Evangelistic Center -Boone County	NLEC –Boone County	0	0	3	3	n/a	n/a
New Life Evangelistic Center -Callaway County	NLEC Men's Lead Training	0	0	11	11	n/a	n/a
New Life Evangelistic Center -Cole County	NLEC-Cole County	0	0	3	3	n/a	n/a
Recovery Prison Ministries	Recovery Prison Ministries	0	0	15	15	n/a	n/a
Vision House	Vision House	0	0	16	16	n/a	n/a
Welcome Home	Welcome Home	0	0	10	10	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	182	182	0	0

Transitional Housing for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Rainbow House	Rainbow House	0	0	8	8	n/a	n/a
Synergy Services	Synergy Services	0	0	7	7	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	15	15	0	0

HPRP - Rapid Re-Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake	HPRP Program	1	2	0	2	n/a	n/a
Community Caring Council	HPRP Program	1	3	1	4	n/a	n/a
Comtrea's A Safe Place	HPRP Program	1	4	1	5	n/a	n/a
DAEOC	HPRP Program	1	3	0	3	n/a	n/a
East Missouri Community Action Agency	HPRP Program	7	25	1	26	n/a	n/a
Family Counseling Center	HPRP Program	8	28	3	31	n/a	n/a
Hillcrest Ministries	Platte Co. HPRP Program	0	0	1	1	n/a	n/a
Johnson County HELP	HPRP Program	0	0	1	1	n/a	n/a
Missouri Ozark Community Action Agency	HPRP Program	0	0	1	1	n/a	n/a
Ozark Action, Inc.	HPRP Program	1	3	0	3	n/a	n/a
Ozark Action, Inc.	HPRP Program	1	5	0	5	n/a	n/a
Ozark Area Community Action Corp.	HPRP Program	0	0	1	1	n/a	n/a
Ripley County Family Resource	HPRP Program	1	3	0	3	n/a	n/a
SERVE Inc.	HPRP Program	1	2	0	2	n/a	n/a
United Rescue Gospel Mission	HPRP Program	1	3	3	6	n/a	n/a
Washington County Community Partnership	HPRP Program	0	0	1	1	n/a	n/a
Total		24	81	14	95	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Columbia Housing Authority	SPC Program	7	24	55	79	n/a	n/a
Community Caring Council	Community Caring Council	14	33	16	49	n/a	n/a
DAEOC	DAEOC	9	25	11	36	n/a	n/a
DAEOC	DAEOC	3	12	6	18	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Bootheel	DAEOC	10	33	16	49	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Bootheel	DAEOC	2	6	3	9	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Branson	OACAC	9	21	8	29	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Branson	OACAC	3	10	3	13	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Farmington	EMMA	3	10	3	13	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Farmington	EMMA	14	41	15	56	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Hannibal	NECAC	2	6	3	9	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Hannibal	NECAC	9	27	19	46	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Kirksville	Kirksville Housing Authority	0	0	2	2	n/a	n/a

DMH SPC Kirksville	Kirksville Housing Authority	2	5	4	9	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Poplar Bluff	Ozark Foothills	3	10	5	15	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Poplar Bluff	Ozark Foothills	9	22	17	39	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC Rolla	MOCA	8	18	8	26	n/a	n/a
DMH SPC West Plains	Ozark Action	7	22	14	36	n/a	n/a
Family Counseling Center	Family Counseling Center	9	23	20	43	n/a	n/a
Johnson County HELP	Johnson County HELP	8	23	7	30	n/a	n/a
Missouri Ozark Community Action Agency	MOCA	3	9	3	12	n/a	n/a
NECAC	NECAC	7	27	7	34	n/a	n/a
NECAC	NECAC	2	5	1	6	n/a	n/a
Pettis County Community Partnership	PROP	13	38	6	44	n/a	n/a
Phoenix Programs Inc.	At Home	3	9	18	27	n/a	n/a
Ripley County Caring Community	Ripley County Caring	4	10	2	12	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	Center of Hope	1	3	1	4	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	Center of Hope	11	25	4	29	n/a	n/a
Total		175	497	277	774	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Family Counseling Center	Cape Girardeau Women's	2	4	3	7	n/a	n/a
Family Counseling Center	Cape Girardeau Women's	6	12	10	22	n/a	n/a
High Hope Employment Services Inc.	Friendship Apartments	0	0	3	3	n/a	n/a
High Hope Employment Services Inc.	Friendship Apartments	0	0	8	8	n/a	n/a
SEMO Christian Restoration	SEMO Christian Restoration	0	0	10	10	n/a	n/a
Total		8	16	34	50	0	0

Table 4.0 (Continued). A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua).

(Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts> Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties CoC

CoC Number: MO-602

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	43	155	260	415	0	12
Emergency Shelter	15	43	80	123	0	12
Transitional Housing	28	112	180	292	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	23	50	25	75	n/a	n/a
Total	66	205	285	490	0	12

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Carthage Crisis Center	Carthage Crisis Center	5	15	23	38	0	0
Neosho Crosslines	Crosslines Guest House	3	10	25	35	0	2
Soul's Harbor	Soul's Harbor of America	7	18	32	50	0	10
Total		15	43	80	123	0	12

Transitional Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Economic Security Corporation	ESC Transitional Housing	13	48	0	48	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	Center of Hope	7	32	0	32	n/a	n/a
Total		20	80	0	80	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name		Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Lafayette House	Lafayette House		8	32	22	54	n/a	n/a
		Total	8	32	22	54	0	0

Transitional Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name		Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
The H.O.U.S.E. Inc.	The H.O.U.S.E. Inc.		0	0	158	158	n/a	n/a
		Total	0	0	158	158	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name		Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Economic Security Corporation	Jasper County Public Housing Authority		6	6	18	24	n/a	n/a
Missouri Dept of Mental Health	Joplin SPC TRA		17	44	7	51	n/a	n/a
		Total	23	50	25	75	0	0

Table 4.0 (Continued). A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua). ([Source: http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts](http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts) Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: Kansas City/Independence/Lee's Summit/Jackson CoC CoC Number: M O-604

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	308	1,040	929	1,969	54	188
Emergency Shelter	102	365	631	996	54	188
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	10	10	n/a	n/a
Transitional Housing	206	675	288	963	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	171	574	623	1,197	n/a	n/a
Total	479	1614	1552	3166	54	188

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Holy Family House	HFH	0	0	0	0	9	0
reStart	Family ES	13	39	0	39	0	19
Total		13	39	0	39	9	19

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
City Union Mission	Family Center	23	97	16	113	0	10
Forest Avenue Family Shelter	FAFS	4	18	28	46	0	4
Hope House	Independence	7	15	26	41	0	0
Hope House	Lee's Summit	14	47	4	51	0	0
Rose Brooks	Rose Brooks	20	60	15	75	0	0
Synergy Services	Women's Shelter	12	27	5	32	0	0
The Salvation Army	Crossroads	8	50	10	60	0	5
Total		88	314	104	418	0	19

Emergency Shelter for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
City Union Mission	Men's Center	0	0	300	300	0	70
	Grand Avenue United Methodist	0	0	0	0	15	5
Grand Avenue United Methodist Temple	Methodist	0	0	62	62	30	5
Kansas City Rescue Mission	KCRM	0	0	8	8	0	0
Kansas City VA	Footprints	0	0	30	30	0	70
Kansas City VA	Homeless Vet Program	0	0	4	4	0	0
Kansas City VA	Sarita Lynn	0	0	2	2	0	0
Kansas City VA	Imani House	0	0	33	33	0	0
reStart	Single Women -ES	0	0	60	60	0	0
reStart	Single Men -ES	0	0				
Total		0	0	499	499	45	150

Emergency Shelter for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Mother's Refuge	Mother's Refuge	1	12	0	12	0	0
reStart	Youth -ES	0	0	10	10	0	0
Synergy Services	Youth Emergency Shelter	0	0	18	18	0	0
Total		1	12	28	40	0	0

Safe Haven Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Truman Medical Center Inc	Access House	0	0	10	10	n/a	n/a
		0	0	10	10	0	0

Transitional Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Amethyst Place	Amethyst Place – Operation Break	6	30	0	30	n/a	n/a
Amethyst Place	Amethyst Place	33	85	3	88	n/a	n/a
Community LINC	Phase 1 & Phase 3	23	75	0	75	n/a	n/a
Guadalupe Center	Guadalupe Center TH	2	10	0	10	n/a	n/a
reStart	Family -TH	38	136	0	136	n/a	n/a
Sheffield Place	Sheffield Place	14	42	0	42	n/a	n/a
United Community Services Action Agency	UCSAA	14	49	0	49	n/a	n/a
Total		130	427	3	430	0	0

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
City Union Mission	Family Center	23	97	16	113	0	10
Forest Avenue Family Shelter	FAFS	4	18	28	46	0	4
Hope House	Independence	7	15	26	41	0	0
Hope House	Lee's Summit	14	47	4	51	0	0
Rose Brooks	Rose Brooks	20	60	15	75	0	0
Synergy Services	Women's Shelter	12	27	5	32	0	0
The Salvation Army	Crossroads	8	50	10	60	0	5
Total		88	314	104	418	0	19

Emergency Shelter for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
City Union Mission	Men's Center	0	0	300	300	0	70
Grand Avenue United Methodist Temple	GAUMT	0	0	0	0	15	5
Kansas City Rescue Mission	KCRM	0	0	62	62	30	5
Kansas City VA	Footprints	0	0	8	8	0	0
Kansas City VA	Homeless Vet Program	0	0	30	30	0	70
Kansas City VA	Sarita Lynn	0	0	4	4	0	0
Kansas City VA	Imani House	0	0	2	2	0	0
reStart	Single Women -ES	0	0	33	33	0	0
reStart	Single Men -ES	0	0	60	60	0	0
Total		0	0	499	499	45	150

Emergency Shelter for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Mother's Refuge	Mother's Refuge	1	12	0	12	0	0
reStart	Youth -ES	0	0	10	10	0	0
Synergy Services	Youth Emergency Shelter	0	0	18	18	0	0
Total		1	12	28	40	0	0

Safe Haven Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Truman Medical Center Inc	Access House	0	0	10	10	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	10	10	0	0

Transitional Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Amethyst Place	Amethyst Place – Operation Break	6	30	0	30	n/a	n/a
Amethyst Place	Amethyst Place	33	85	3	88	n/a	n/a
Community LINC	Phase 1 & Phase 3	23	75	0	75	n/a	n/a
Guadalupe Center	Guadalupe Center TH	2	10	0	10	n/a	n/a
reStart	Family -TH	38	136	0	136	n/a	n/a
Sheffield Place	Sheffield Place	14	42	0	42	n/a	n/a
United Community Services Action Agency	UCSAA	14	49	0	49	n/a	n/a
Total		130	427	3	430	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
City Union Mission	Family Center TCP	8	48	6	54	n/a	n/a
Friendship House & Catherine's Place	Friendship House	8	23	6	29	n/a	n/a
Hillcrest Transitional Housing	Independence	8	20	0	20	n/a	n/a
Hillcrest Transitional Housing	Eastern Jackson County	13	32	2	34	n/a	n/a
Newhouse	Newhouse	9	19	19	38	n/a	n/a
Rose Brooks Center	RB-Linwood Center	20	72	6	78	n/a	n/a
Total		76	248	44	292	0	0

Transitional Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Benilde Hall	Benilde Hall	0	0	50	50	n/a	n/a
City Union Mission	Men's Transitional	0	0	110	110	n/a	n/a
Kansas City Rescue Mission	KCRM TH -DUP09 B	0	0	20	20	n/a	n/a
reStart	Single Adults -TH	0	0	35	35	n/a	n/a
SAVE Inc	Stepping Stones	0	0	8	8	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	223	223	0	0

Transitional Housing for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
reStart	Youth -TH	0	0	4	4	n/a	n/a
Synergy House	TLP	0	0	7	7	n/a	n/a
Synergy Services	Youth TH	0	0	7	7	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	18	18	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Department of Mental Health	SCK-3	47	135	80	215	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCK-2	20	69	33	102	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCK-0	81	296	200	496	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCI-3	5	19	18	37	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCI-2	12	39	23	62	n/a	n/a
SAVE Inc	Supportive Housing Rental Assistance	3	8	42	50	n/a	n/a
Total		168	566	396	962	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Benilde Hall	Benilde Hall PSH	0	0	12	12	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCI-4	0	0	6	6	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCD-8 Chronic	0	0	14	14	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCX-5 Chronic	0	0	28	28	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCZ-4 Chronic	0	0	38	38	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	Homeless	0	0	13	13	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	SCD-0	0	0	5	5	n/a	n/a
Housing Authority of Kansas City	TRA Chronic	0	0	13	13	n/a	n/a
Housing Authority of Kansas City	TRA Truman	0	0	15	15	n/a	n/a
Mental Health Association of the Heartland	Heartland Housing	0	0	8	8	n/a	n/a
reStart	New Start	0	0	17	17	n/a	n/a
reStart	Vocational Living Center	0	0	12	12	n/a	n/a
SAVE Inc	Supportive Housing Rental	3	8	34	42	n/a	n/a
SAVE Inc	SAVE Home	0	0	8	8	n/a	n/a
Truman Medical Center	Haven of Hope	0	0	4	4	n/a	n/a
Total		3	8	227	235	0	0

Table 4.0 (Continued). A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua).

(Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts> Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: Springfield/Greene, Christian, Webster Counties Co

CoC Number: M O-600

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	121	336	258	594	30	0
Emergency Shelter	37	75	49	124	30	0
Transitional Housing	84	261	209	470	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	35	61	54	115	n/a	n/a
Total	156	397	312	709	30	0

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Family Violence Center	FVC Shelter	26	50	31	81	0	0
Salvation Army	Cold Weather Shelter	0	0	0	0	30	0
The Kitchen Inc.	Missouri Hotel	11	25	14	39	0	0
Total		37	75	45	120	30	0

Emergency Shelter for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Boys and Girls Town	Empowering Youth	0	0	4	4	0	0
Total		0	0	4	4	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Christian County Family Violence Center	Freedoms Rest	14	40	0	40	n/a	n/a
Family Violence Center	Harmony House	8	31	1	32	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	New Start Housing	7	28	0	28	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	Family Enrich Center	8	38	2	40	n/a	n/a
The Kitchen Inc.	The KIND Place	8	32	0	32	n/a	n/a
The Kitchen Inc.	MO Hotel-Transitional	35	81	45	126	n/a	n/a
The Victory Mission	Victory House	1	3	11	14	n/a	n/a
Total		81	253	59	312	0	0

Transitional Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Church Army	Cardinal House	0	0	10	10	n/a	n/a
New Life Evangelistic Center	Vets Coming Home	0	0	5	5	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	Harbor House	0	0	31	31	n/a	n/a
The Victory Mission	Victory Prep School	0	0	31	31	n/a	n/a
The Victory Mission	Transitional Life	0	0	50	50	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	127	127	0	0

Transitional Housing for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
The Kitchen Inc.	Rare Breed	1	2	21	23	n/a	n/a
The Kitchen Inc.	Rare Breed Apts	2	6	2	8	n/a	n/a
Total		3	8	23	31	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
AIDS Project of the Ozarks	Next Step	8	8	4	12	n/a	n/a
Department of Mental Health	Springfield MSA S+C	8	8	10	18	n/a	n/a
Ozarks Area Community Action Corporation	RAP Vouchers	7	20	0	20	n/a	n/a
The Kitchen Inc.	Shelter Plus Care	12	25	9	34	n/a	n/a
Total		35	61	23	84	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Burrell Behavioral Health	Clifton House	0	0	14	14	n/a	n/a
The Kitchen Inc.	Franciscan Villa	0	0	5	5	n/a	n/a
The Kitchen Inc.	Sigma House Apts.	0	0	12	12	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	31	31	0	0

Table 4.0 (Continued). A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua).

(Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts> Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren Counties CoC

CoC Number: M O-503

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	96	274	193	467	0	182
Emergency Shelter	24	92	34	126	0	182
Transitional Housing	72	182	159	341	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	9	26	10	36	n/a	n/a
Total	105	300	203	503	0	182

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Sts. Joachim & Ann Care Service	Motel vouchers	5	15	0	15	0	30
Total		5	15	0	15	0	30

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Bridgeway	Robertson Center	3	11	2	13	0	0
Bridgeway	Women's Center	2	7	10	17	0	0
	Emergency Motel						
St. Vincent DePaul/Churches	vouchers	0	0	0	0	0	100
Turning Point	Turning Point	4	21	4	25	0	0
Total		9	39	16	55	0	100

Emergency Shelter for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Crider Health Center	Motel vouchers	0	0	0	0	0	6
First Step Back Home	Motel vouchers	2	6	6	12	0	25
Total		2	6	6	12	0	31

Emergency Shelter for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Salvation Army	O'Fallon Family Shelter	8	32	0	32	0	0
St. Louis Crisis Nursery	Crisis Nursery- St. Charles	0	0	0	0	0	13
St. Louis Crisis Nursery	Crisis Nursery- Wentzville	0	0	0	0	0	8
Youth in Need	Youth Emergency Shelter	0	0	12	12	0	0
Total		8	32	12	44	0	21

Transitional Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Sts. Joachim & Ann	Scattered site/FAITH program Pha	4	16	0	16	n/a	n/a
Total		4	16	0	16	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Crider Health Center	Transitional housing	50	135	136	271	n/a	n/a
Our Lady's Inn	Our Lady's Inn-St. Charles	14	25	0	25	n/a	n/a
Total		64	160	136	296	0	0

Transitional Housing for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Youth in Need	Independent Living Program/Scatt	2	2	3	5	n/a	n/a
Youth in Need	Transitional Living Program/Scatt	2	4	20	24	n/a	n/a
Total		4	6	23	29	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
North East Community Action Agency	SHP Rental vouchers	9	26	10	36	n/a	n/a
Total		9	26	10	36	0	0

Table 4.0 (Continued). A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua).

(Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts> Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: St. Joseph/Andrew, Buchanan, DeKalb Counties CoC

CoC Number: MO-603

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	15	69	76	145	10	15
Emergency Shelter	13	50	57	107	10	15
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	18	18	n/a	n/a
Transitional Housing	2	19	1	20	n/a	n/a
HPRP -Rapid Rehousing	4	16	2	18	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	42	156	56	212	n/a	n/a
Total	61	241	134	375	10	15

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Salvation Army	Booth Center	4	20	42	62	0	0
YWCA St. Joseph	Women's Shelter	9	30	15	45	0	10
Total		13	50	57	107	0	10

Emergency Shelter for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Community Missions Corporation	My Brother's House Cold Weather	0	0	0	0	10	5
Total		0	0	0	0	10	5

Safe Haven Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Community Missions Corporation	St. Joseph's Haven	0	0	18	18	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	18	18	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Catholic Charities of Kansas City/ St. Joseph	Journey Home Program	1	2	1	3	n/a	n/a
Total		1	2	1	3	0	0

Transitional Housing for Youth (Under 18 yrs.)

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Noyes Home for Children	Noyes Home for Children	1	17	0	17	n/a	n/a
Total		35	34	17	17	0	0

HPRP - Rapid Re-Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
CAP St. Joseph	CAP HPRP	1	5	0	5	n/a	n/a
InterServ	InterServ HPRP	3	11	2	13	n/a	n/a
Total		4	16	2	18	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Catholic Charities of Kansas City / St. Joseph	St. Joseph Family Housing	14	53	0	53	n/a	n/a
Total		120	106	53	53	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Catholic Charities of Kansas City / St. Joseph	Home Plus	13	46	20	66	n/a	n/a
Missouri Department of Mental Health	Shelter Plus Care	15	57	20	77	n/a	n/a
Total		28	103	40	143	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Community Missions Corporation	Juda House	0	0	16	16	n/a	n/a
Total		32	32	32	16	0	0

Table 4.0 (Continued). A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua).

(Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts> Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: St. Louis City CoC

CoC Number: MO-501

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	237	761	538	1,299	31	0
Emergency Shelter	76	196	284	480	31	0
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	8	8	n/a	n/a
Transitional Housing	161	565	246	811	n/a	n/a
HPRP -Rapid Rehousing	0	0	2	2	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	388	830	370	1,200	n/a	n/a
Total	625	1591	910	2501	31	0

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Gateway Homeless Services	Gateway Homeless Shelter	18	75	40	115	0	0
Karen's House	Karen's House Residential	13	27	0	27	0	0
Our Lady's Inn	Maternity Home	11	26	0	26	0	0
St. Martha's Hall	St. Martha's Hall	7	21	2	23	0	0
Women's Safe House	Women's Safe House	27	47	3	50	0	0
Total		76	196	45	241	0	0

Emergency Shelter for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Covenant House MO	Covenant House	0	0	20	20	0	0
Grace and Peace	Grace and Peace Winter Shelter	0	0	0	0	16	0
Peter and Paul Community Services	Peter and Paul Shelter	0	0	60	60	15	0
Salvation Army	Harbor Light	0	0	84	84	0	0
Shalom House	Shalom House Emergency Shelter	0	0	25	25	0	0
St. Patrick Center	St. Patrick Center Night Center	0	0	15	15	0	0
Stepping Into The Light	Stepping Into The Light	0	0	25	25	0	0
The Haven of Grace	The Haven of Grace	0	0	10	10	0	0
Total		0	0	239	239	31	0

Safe Haven Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
St. Louis Office for DD Resources	Horizon Club	0	0	8	8	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	8	8	0	0

Transitional Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Humanitri	Transitional Housing Mentoring	25	89	0	89	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	Temple Corps	12	76	0	76	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	St. Michael's	24	144	0	144	n/a	n/a
Total		61	309	0	309	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Almost Home	Almost Home	10	10	0	10	n/a	n/a
Lydia's House	Lydia's House	35	54	0	54	n/a	n/a
Queen of Peace	St. Phillipine Home	8	22	11	33	n/a	n/a
St. Louis Transitional Hope House	Hope House	47	170	3	173	n/a	n/a
Total		100	256	14	270	0	0

Transitional Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Covenant House	Covenant House	0	0	32	32	n/a	n/a
Peter and Paul Community Services	Peter and Paul THP	0	0	10	10	n/a	n/a
Peter and Paul Community Services	Labre Center	0	0	15	15	n/a	n/a
Peter and Paul Community Services	Positive Directions	0	0	20	20	n/a	n/a
Salvation Army	Harbor Light	0	0	96	96	n/a	n/a
Shalom House	Metro Homeless Center THP	0	0	12	12	n/a	n/a
St. Louis Dream Center	Genesis Men's Home	0	0	6	6	n/a	n/a
St. Louis Dream Center	Women of Hope	0	0	6	6	n/a	n/a
YWCA	Phyllis Wheatley Center	0	0	35	35	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	232	232	0	0

HPRP - Rapid Re-Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Catholic Charities Housing Resource Ctr	Fresh Start Rapid Re-housing	0	0	2	2	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	2	2	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Community Alternatives	Housing for Future of Families	12	52	0	52	n/a	n/a
Doorways	Jumpstart	18	70	0	70	n/a	n/a
MO Department of Mental Health	St. Patrick Center	57	70	0	70	n/a	n/a
MO Department of Mental Health	Queen of Peace	77	136	35	171	n/a	n/a
St. Patrick Center	Project Protect Housing	27	110	0	110	n/a	n/a
Total		191	438	35	473	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Employment Connections	Project Homecoming	5	10	10	20	n/a	n/a
MO Department of Mental Health	Chronic Homeless Shelter Plus Ca	0	0	50	50	n/a	n/a
MO Department of Mental Health	Shelter Plus Care TRA -DUP09 A	146	301	60	361	n/a	n/a
MO Department of Mental Health	Shelter Plus Care TRA -DUP09 B	39	62	15	77	n/a	n/a
St. Louis Office for DD Resources	Great Horizons	6	18	6	24	n/a	n/a
Total		196	391	141	532	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Catholic Family Services	Places For Fathers	0	0	6	6	n/a	n/a
Doorways	Maryland	0	0	36	36	n/a	n/a
Doorways	Delmar	1	1	10	11	n/a	n/a
MO Department of Mental Health	Shelter + Care	0	0	30	30	n/a	n/a
St. Patrick Center	Rosati	0	0	42	42	n/a	n/a
St. Vincent de Paul	Project MORE	0	0	35	35	n/a	n/a
St. Vincent de Paul	Project Plus	0	0	35	35	n/a	n/a
Total		1	1	194	195	0	0

Table 4.0 (Continued). A summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care and Continuum of Care beds reported by program type (for Missouri continua).

(Source: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts> Accessed 4/14/2011).

CoC Name: St. Louis County

CoC Number: MO-500

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	97	315	89	404	0	45
Emergency Shelter	63	200	75	275	0	45
Transitional Housing	34	115	14	129	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing*	65	228	47	275	n/a	n/a
Total	162	543	136	679	0	45

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
ALIVE, Inc	ALIVE	0	0	0	0	0	12
Catholic Charities	St. Martha's Hall	6	17	2	19	0	0
Loaves & Fishes Inc	Loaves & Fishes	5	12	17	29	0	0
Our Lady's Inn	Our Lady's Inn	3	7	1	8	0	0
Providence Min. Corp.	Room at the Inn	4	11	9	20	0	0
St. Louis County	Weinman Shelter	11	32	9	41	0	0
The Salvation Army	Emergency Social Serv.	5	24	2	26	0	26
The Salvation Army	Family Haven -CIP	18	62	4	66	0	0
Women's Safe House	Women's Safe House	11	35	5	40	0	0
Total		63	200	49	249	0	38

Emergency Shelter for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Grace & Peace Fellowship	Grace & Peace	0	0	6	6	0	0
Peter & Paul Comm. Services	Peter & Paul	0	0	10	10	0	3
The Salvation Army	Harbor Light	0	0	10	10	0	4
Total		0	0	26	26	0	7

Transitional Housing for Families

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Almost Home	Almost Home	5	10	0	10	n/a	n/a
Humanitri	Humanitri	12	47	0	47	n/a	n/a
The Salvation Army	Stratford Commons	8	28	0	28	n/a	n/a
Total		25	85	0	85	0	0

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Lydia's House Inc.	Lydia's House	9	30	2	32	n/a	n/a
Total		9	30	2	32	0	0

Transitional Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
Peter & Paul Comm. Services	Peter & Paul Transitional	0	0	3	3	n/a	n/a
The Salvation Army	Harbor Light VA	0	0	9	9	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	12	12	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
DMH/St. Patrick Center	Tenant Based S+C (TRA)	29	98	27	125	n/a	n/a
Employment Connection	Project Homecoming	18	65	2	67	n/a	n/a
The Salvation Army	Homes of Hope	18	65	4	69	n/a	n/a
Total		65	228	33	261	0	0

Permanent Supportive Housing for Single Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal Beds	Overflow /Voucher
DMH/Comm. Alt.	StLCo-Comm. Alt. S+C (SRA)	0	0	14	14	n/a	n/a
Total		0	0	14	14	0	0

5. Looking Ahead: Recommendations and Suggestions for the 2013 study

1. Advocate for legislative measures that help to make housing affordable – such as the National Housing Trust Fund legislation, the Bringing America Home Act, as well as legislation to modify the Missouri Housing Trust Fund (as was introduced in 2009) in order to increase assistance to those needing affordable housing. These legislative proposals are based on the experiences of front-line providers and advocates coming from diverse geographic areas, and with wide-ranging service experiences. By addressing the causes of homelessness—not merely its symptoms—they offer real promise for reducing homelessness as many in the U.S., various states, and local communities experience it.
2. Encourage local continua, CoC coordinators and HMIS administrators to collect data in a manner that reflects a shared understanding of HUD's data elements, categories, reporting periods and best practices. In addition, all should be encouraged to collect additional information about other/specific subpopulations (e.g., unaccompanied youth, ex-offenders, and immigrants). Moreover, Dail et al. (2000) suggest there are distinct advantages of mandatory reporting of homelessness which include “building a comprehensive, existing database of reported homeless that would include trends and variations within a given year as well as across years; ...a dramatic reduction in the number of duplications reported” (p. 442) and other advantages.

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Appendix A:

Glossary of Terms*

**First definition for a term is generally the working or accepted definition used throughout this report on homelessness, unless another definition is explicitly stated in the text.*

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms*

At Risk of Homelessness

The term ‘at risk of homelessness’ with respect to an individual or family, means that the individual or family

- (A) has income below 30 percent of median income for the geographic area;
- (B) has insufficient resources immediately available to attain housing stability;
- (C)
 - (i) has moved frequently because of economic reasons;
 - (ii) is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
 - (iii) has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated;
 - (iv) lives in a hotel or motel;(v) lives in severely overcrowded housing;
 - (vi) is exiting an institution; or
 - (vii) otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (n.d.) *Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act*. Retrieved on September 23, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HomelessAssistanceActAmendedbyHEARTH.pdf>

Balance of State (BoS)

Many states have large areas (often rural in nature) which are not covered by regional, county or city continuums. These were generally formed in the late 90s to take advantage of the “fairshare” formula funding of the HUD McKinney-Vento grants. Balance of state continuums operate in 31 states and make up 7 percent of all continuums. These continuums often include both highly functional local continuums and weak local organizations which have joined together to submit a single McKinney-Vento application for their combined geographical area.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

The Balance of State Continuum of Care encompasses 101 counties throughout the state of Missouri. The Continuum of Care is a community plan to end homelessness. Agencies in the Balance of State regions can apply for funds through the Balance of State Continuum of Care on an annual basis. These funds are released by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Funding categories include permanent housing, transitional housing, supportive services only and safe havens. The Community Initiatives Department has divided the state into two areas consisting of ten regions, with an individual coordinator for each area.

Missouri Housing Development Commission. (n.d.). *Community Initiatives, Balance of State Continuum of Care*. Retrieved on October 21, 2010 from http://www.mhdc.com/ci/bos_continuum_of_care.htm

Chronically Homeless

In general, a chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied disabled individual who has been continuously homeless for over one year.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2009). *Community Planning and Development, Chronic Homelessness*. Retrieved on October 21, 2010 from <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/chronic.cfm>

The term ‘chronically homeless’ means, with respect to an individual or family, that the individual or family

- (A) (i) is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter;
(ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years; and
(iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions.
- (B) A person who currently lives or resides in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital or other similar facility, and has resided there for fewer than 90 days shall be considered chronically homeless if such person met all of the requirements described in subparagraph (A) prior to entering that facility.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (n.d.) *Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act*. Retrieved on September 23, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HomelessAssistanceActAmendedbyHEARTH.pdf>

Continuum of Care (CoC)

A collaborative funding and planning approach that helps communities plan for and provide, as necessary, a full range of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and other service resources to address the various needs of homeless persons. HUD also refers to the group of service providers involved in the decision making processes as the “Continuum of Care.”

The Continuum of Care is a comprehensive system assembled to address homelessness by providing communities with a framework for organizing and delivering housing and services. The overall approach is predicated on the understanding that homelessness is not caused merely by a lack of shelter, but involves a variety of underlying, unmet needs physical, economic, and social.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

Disabling Condition

Federal laws define a person with a disability as "Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment."

In general, a physical or mental impairment includes hearing, mobility and visual impairments, chronic alcoholism, chronic mental illness, AIDS, AIDS Related Complex, and mental retardation that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Major life activities include walking, talking, hearing, seeing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, and caring for oneself.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Fair Housing/Equal Opportunity, Information for Disabled Persons, Persons with Disabilities, Homes & Communities. (2006).

Disability rights in housing. Retrieved September 23, 2010, from <http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/inhousing.cfm>

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence can be defined as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

The United States Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women. (n.d.). *About Domestic Violence*. Retrieved September 28, 2010 from <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/domviolence.htm>

Emergency Shelter:

Emergency shelters are intended to provide a safe, secure, temporary place for individuals and households to reside while they seek more permanent housing or supportive services that will facilitate access to permanent housing options. Emergency shelters often times are the point of entry into the homeless system, assisting those confronted with an immediate loss of housing or those who are already homeless. Emergency shelters generally have a length of stay ranging from 1 to 90 days, depending on the individual program.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

HIV/AIDS

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the virus that causes AIDS. HIV attacks the immune system by destroying CD4 positive (CD4+) T cells, a type of white blood cell that is vital to fighting off infection. The destruction of these cells leaves people infected with HIV vulnerable to other infections, diseases and other complications.

HIV/AIDS (continued)

The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of HIV infection. A person infected with HIV is diagnosed with AIDS when he or she has one or more opportunistic infections, such as pneumonia or tuberculosis, and has a dangerously low number of CD4+ T cells (less than 200 cells per cubic millimeter of blood).

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. (2008). *HIV/AIDS* Retrieved, September 16, 2010, from <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/HIVAIDS/Understanding/Pages/whatAreHIVAIDS.aspx>

Homeless Individual, (Homeless, Homeless Person)

- (A) In general the term "homeless" or "homeless individual or homeless person" includes-
- (1) an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
and
 - (2) an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is –
 - (a) a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
 - (b) an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
 - (c) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
- (B) Income eligibility
- (1) In general, a homeless individual shall be eligible for assistance under any program provided by this chapter, only if the individual complies with the income eligibility requirements otherwise applicable to such program.
 - (2) Exception - Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a homeless individual shall be eligible for assistance under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 [29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.].
- (C) Exclusion - For purposes of this chapter, the term "homeless" or "homeless individual" does not include any individual imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to an Act of the Congress or a State law.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Homelessness. (2010). *Federal Definition Of Homelessness*. Retrieved October 21, 2010 from <http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page/portal/HUD/topics/homelessness/definition>

- (A) The term “homeless”, “homeless individual”, and “homeless person”, as defined in the 2009 Hearth Act means:
- (1) an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
 - (2) an individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
 - (3) an individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income

Homeless Individual, (Homeless, Homeless Person) (continued)

individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing);

(4) an individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;

(5) an individual or family who—

(a) will imminently lose their housing, including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations;

(b) has no subsequent residence identified;

(c) lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing;

(6) unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other federal statutes.

(B) “...the Secretary shall [HUD] consider to be homeless any individual or family who is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life threatening conditions in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized, and who have no other residence and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (n.d.) *Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act*. Retrieved on September 23, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HomelessAssistanceActAmendedbyHEARTH.pdf>

Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)

HMIS provides communities with a tool to collect and analyze data on people using homeless service programs. By allowing communities to calculate accurately the size and needs of the homeless population, the demand for and use of housing and services, as well as the outcome of various interventions, an HMIS allows a community to determine where things are working well, what is not working, and how to use resources in the most strategic manner.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

Individuals

The HMIS-based estimates of sheltered homeless individuals include single adults, unaccompanied youth, persons in multi-adult households, and persons in multi-child households. A multi-adult household is a household composed of adults only—no children are present. A multi-child household is composed of children only (e.g., parenting youth)—no adults are present.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2010). *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved October 6, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/5thHomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

Mental Illness

Mental Illness occurs when feelings of worry, anxiousness, and sadness do not go away and are severe enough to interfere with daily life. Mental illnesses are real diseases that cannot be willed or wished away. Mental illness can make it hard to meet and keep friends, hold a job, or enjoy life.

U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, MedLine Plus. (2010) *Mental Health*. Retrieved September 29, 2010, from <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/mentalhealth.html>

One-Year Sheltered Counts

12-month counts of homeless persons who use an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October through September of the following year. The one-year counts are derived from communities' administrative databases, or Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS).

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2010). *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved October 6, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/5thHomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent supportive housing combines housing assistance and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities, primarily serving individuals and members of their household who have serious mental illnesses, chronic substance abuse problems, physical disabilities, or AIDS and related diseases. Permanent supportive housing can be provided through tenant-, project-, or sponsor-based assistance in multi-family structures or scattered site apartments. Supportive services are also provided on site or through partnering agencies, depending on individual and community needs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

Permanent Supportive Housing (continued)

Long term, community based housing that has supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. This type of supportive housing enables special needs populations to live independently as possible in a permanent setting. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or in several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Homeless Management Information Systems. (2010). *Homeless Management Information System Acronyms and Terms*. Retrieved October 21, 2010 from <http://www.hmis.info/Resources/742/HMIS-Acronyms-and-Definitions.aspx>

Permanent Affordable Housing

Permanent affordable housing is long-term, safe, decent, and affordable housing for individuals and households. The principle challenge facing communities in preventing and eradicating homelessness continues to be centered on the lack of permanent

affordable housing. As such, it is critical that continuums work with the broader housing and community development community and coordinate long-term planning efforts.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

Permanent Housing

The term ‘permanent housing’ means community-based housing without a designated length of stay, and includes both permanent supportive housing and permanent housing without supportive services.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (n.d.) *Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act*. Retrieved on September 23, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HomelessAssistanceActAmendedbyHEARTH.pdf>

Persons in Families

The HMIS-based estimates of homeless persons in families include persons in households with at least one adult and one child.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2010). *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved October 6, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/5thHomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

Point-In-Time (PIT) Counts

One-night counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are reported on CoC applications and reflect a single-night during the last week in January.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2010). *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved October 6, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/5thHomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

Principal City

Following guidance from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, the AHAR replaces the term “central city” with “principal city.” The largest city in each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is designated a principal city, and other cities may qualify if specified requirements (population size and employment) are met.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2010). *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved October 6, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/5thHomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

Sheltered

A homeless person who is in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program for homeless persons.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2010). *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved October 6, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/5thHomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

Shelter Plus Care (S+C)

This program is designed to ensure the availability of supportive housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities and their families. S+C also has a primary focus on persons who are mentally ill; who have chronic problems with alcohol, drugs, or both; or have HIV/AIDS. Through this program four types of rental assistance are available: tenant-based, project-based, sponsor-based, and single room occupancy.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing provides interim placement for persons or households who are not ready for or do not have access to permanent housing. Transitional housing is limited to a length of stay of up to 24 months and provides an opportunity for clients to gain the personal and financial stability needed to transition to and maintain permanent housing.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2009). *Continuum of Care 101*. Retrieved on September 29, 2010 from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/CoC101.pdf>

The term ‘transitional housing’ means housing the purpose of which is to facilitate the movement of individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing within 24 months or such longer period as the Secretary determines necessary.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (n.d.) *Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act*. Retrieved on September 23, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HomelessAssistanceActAmendedbyHEARTH.pdf>

Underserved populations

The term ‘underserved populations’ includes populations underserved because of geographic location, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Secretary, as appropriate.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (n.d.) *Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act*. Retrieved on September 23, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HomelessAssistanceActAmendedbyHEARTH.pdf>

Unsheltered

A homeless person who is living in a place not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, parks, and train stations.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homelessness Resource Exchange. (2010). *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved October 6, 2010, from <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/5thHomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

Appendix B:

HMIS Homeless Study AHAR Data Collection Form (Dec 16 2010)

Notes and Instructions											
There are three worksheets in this workbook (see tabs in the lower left hand corner below).											
Notes and Instructions - Provides relevant notes and instructions on filling out worksheets 2009, and 2010.											
2009 - Counts of Homeless Sheltered Persons Using HMIS Data for AHAR Report Cycle 2009.											
2010 - Counts of Homeless Sheltered Persons Using HMIS Data for AHAR Report Cycle 2010.											
The data reported in these worksheets are the data reported in HUD's Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress and can be found in Appendix D of each year's report. The tables provide detailed counts of sheltered homeless people in numerous sub-categories and are intended to supplement the information provided in the Point-in-Time counts. Unique (unduplicated) counts of persons experiencing homelessness are reported in the AHAR reports from October 1st of the prior year to September 30th of the Report year. We are asking for the same data that were submitted for the AHAR REPORTS for years 2009 and 2010.											
You can enter the data directly into the spreadsheets, or print out the spreadsheets and fill them out and return paper copy. Please include any notes, concerns or information that you feel are important in interpreting the data you are providing. These data are important to understanding the scope and people's experience of homelessness.											
Thank you for your time and participation.											
Please submit data sheets directly to Dr. Patrick Kelly at kellypv@slu.edu											
Or mail to: 3322 Olive Street, Litteken Hall, Room 120. St Louis, MO 63103.											
Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Patrick Kelly at 314-977-1983.											

Counts of Homeless Sheltered Persons Using HMIS Data for 2010. (NOTE: Enter Data from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010 for ALL Supportive Housing and Emergency Shelters.)

CoC Region:

Please fill in the following grid for 2010. The information should be filled out for all Supportive Housing Programs (SHP) and Emergency Shelters in your CoC entering in HMIS. All of the data should be tracked as a Universal Data Element as unduplicated numbers for individuals entering a SHP or Emergency Shelters.

Universal Data Elements: <i>(All of the elements listed below are data that should be tracked as a HUD requirement for all HMIS systems.)</i>	Supportive Housing			Emergency Shelters
Ethnicity: <i>How many participants are in the following ethnic categories?</i>	<i>Transitional</i>	<i>Permanent Housing</i>	<i>Shelter Plus Care</i>	
Hispanic or Latino				
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino				
Race: <i>How many participants are in the following racial categories?</i>				
American Indian/Alaskan Native				
Asian				
Black/African American				
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander				
White				
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White				
Asian & White				
Black/African American & White				
American Indian/Alaskan Native& Black/African American				
Other Multi-Racial				
Veterans Status: <i>How many participants were veterans?</i>				
Disabling Condition: <i>How many participants have a disabling condition?</i>				

Special Needs: <i>How many participants have the following?</i>								
Mental illness								
Alcohol abuse								
Drug abuse								
HIV/AIDS and related diseases								
Developmental disability								
Physical disability								
Domestic violence								
Other (please specify) Physical health, communicable disease								
Prior Living Situation: <i>How many participants slept in the following places in the week prior to entering the project? (NOTE: This may not be tracked for Emergency Shelters or Transitional Housing. If this is the case, please put N/A.)</i>								
Non- housing (street, park, car, bus, station, etc.)								
Emergency shelter								
Transitional housing for homeless persons								
Psychiatric facility								
Substance abuse treatment facility								
Hospital								
Jail/prison								
Domestic violence situation								
Living with relatives/friends								
Rental housing								
Other (please specify) Place to Place, Own Home								
Age and Gender: <i>Of those who entered the project between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010, how many people are in the following age and gender categories?</i>								
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
62 and over								
51-61								
31-50								
18-30								
17 and under								

	2010	Comments:
Household Make-Up: <i>Estimated sheltered homeless individuals and families during a one-year period</i>		
All Sheltered Persons...		
...in emergency shelters only		
...in transitional housing only		
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing		
Individuals...		
...in emergency shelters only		
...in transitional housing only		
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing		
Persons in families...		
...in emergency shelters only		
...in transitional housing only		
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing		
Households with Children		
Client Movement: <i>Number of persons who used each combination of these four program-household types among participating providers</i>		
1. Individual in Emergency Shelter (ESIND)		
2. Family member in emergency shelter (ESFAM)		
3. Individual in transitional housing (THIND)		
4. Family member in transitional housing (THFAM)		
...these 4 program-household types only ESIND, ESFAM, THIND, THFAM		
...these 3 program-household types only ESIND, ESFAM AND THIND		
...these 3 program-household types only ESIND, ESFAM AND THFAM		
...these 3 program-household types only ESIND, THIND AND THFAM		
...these 3 program-household types only ESFAM, THIND AND THFAM		
...these 2 program-household types only ESIND AND ESFAM		
...these 2 program-household types only ESIND AND THIND		
...these 2 program-household types only ESIND AND THFAM		
...these 2 program-household types only ESFAM AND THIND		
...these 2 program-household types only ESFAM AND THFAM		
...these 2 program-household types only THIND AND THFAM		
...one program-household type only ESIND		
...one program-household type only ESFAM		
...one program-household type only THIND		
...one program-household type only THFAM		

Appendix C:

List of Missouri Continua of Care Providers of Services to Homeless Individuals and Families

Appendix C: List of Missouri Continua of Care Providers of Services to Homeless Individuals and Families

CoC Name	Organization Name	Membership Type	Organization Type	Subpopulations
Balance of State	4-Sight Counseling	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Access II Recovery	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Agape House	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Albany Regional Center	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	BJC Behavioral Health	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Boone County Basic Needs Coalition	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	Bootheel Counseling Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth, Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Burrell Behavioral Health	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Butler County Community Resource Council	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Cape Girardeau County Health Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	HIV/AIDS
Balance of State	Catholic Charities of Kansas City-St. Joseph	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	Center for Family Resources	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Central Missouri Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Children and Family Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Christian Action Ministries	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Christos House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Church Army Branson	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Balance of State	City of Branson Planning and Development	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	City of Nevada Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Balance of State	Columbia Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Balance of State	Columbia/Boone County Office of Community Services	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Community Action Partnership of St. Joseph	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified

Balance of State	Community Caring Council	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Community Counseling Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Community Health Department of Jefferson City	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Community Partnership of the Ozarks	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Community Services, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Comprehensive Health Systems	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Consumer Credit Counseling	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	COPE	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Delta Area Economic Opportunity Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Department of Corrections	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Department of Economic Development	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Youth
Balance of State	Department of Health and Senior Services	Public Sector	State Gov't.	HIV/AIDS
Balance of State	Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Department of Social Services	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Developmental Connections	Private Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	Disability Resource Association	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Douglass Community Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	East Missouri Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	F.A.I.T.H	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Faith-based Walk Community Development Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Balance of State	Family Counseling Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Balance of State	Family Guidance Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Family Support Division of Johnson County	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Youth
Balance of State	Gibson Recovery Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Good Samaritan Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Substance Abuse
Balance of State	Green Hills Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Greene, Christian and Webster County CoC	Public Sector	Other	None Identified

Balance of State	Head Start State Collaboration Office	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Balance of State	Henry County Children's Division	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Youth
Balance of State	High Hope Employment Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Hodge Presbyterian Church	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	Holt County Family Support Division	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	House of Hope	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Howardville Community Betterment Committee	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Independent Living Center of SEMO	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	InterServ	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Jefferson/Franklin Community Action Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	John J. Pershing VA Medical Center	Public Sector	Other	Veterans
Balance of State	Johnson County HELP	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties CoC	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	Kansas City Power and Light	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
Balance of State	Kansas City/Independence/Lee's Summit/Jackson C...	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Kirksville Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Balance of State	Kirksville Regional Office	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Lafayette House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Lake Area Helping Hands	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	LAMB House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Learning Opportunities	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Legal Aid of Western Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	LIFE, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Lighthouse Mission	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Balance of State	Lincoln, Warren and St. Charles Counties CoC	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	Livingston County Commission	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Love Inc. of Southeast MO	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Loving Hearts Outreach	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified

Balance of State	Marion County Family Support Division	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Metro Lutheran Ministry	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Mid Missouri Mental Health Center	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Mission Missouri	Private Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Association for Community Action	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Association for County Developmental D...	Public Sector	Local Workforce	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Association for Social Welfare	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Bootheel Regional Consortium, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual ...	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Missouri Housing Development Commission	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Probation and Parole	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Valley Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Missouri Veterans Commission	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Veterans
Balance of State	MO Sex Offender Treatment Center	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Morgan County Health Center	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	National Association for the Advancement of Col...	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	New Horizons	Public Sector	Other	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	North Central MO Mental Health Center	Private Sector	Other	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Northeast Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Northeast Community Action Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Northeast Independent Living Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Northeast Missouri Area Agency on Aging	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Government	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Northwest Missouri Regional Planning Commission	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Open Door	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Ozark Action, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Ozark Area Community Action Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Ozarks Medical Center	Private Sector	Other	Seriously Mentally Ill

Balance of State	Parents as Teachers Houston Schools	Public Sector	School	Youth
Balance of State	Pathways Community Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Pemiscot County Initiative Network	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Pettis County Community Partnership	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Phelps County Family Crisis Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Phelps County PHA	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Balance of State	Phoenix Programs	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Pike County Agency for Developmental Disabilities	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	Preferred Family Healthcare	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Project HOPE	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Pulaski PHA	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Balance of State	RAIN of Central Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	HIV/AIDS
Balance of State	Rainbow House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Balance of State	Ripley County Caring Community Partnership	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Ripley County Crisis Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	Ripley County Family Resource Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Ripley County Public Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Balance of State	RPM Outreach	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Rural Advocates for Independent Living	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Salvation Army	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	Salvation Army-Kansas/Western Missouri	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	Salvation Army-Kirksville	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	Salvation Army-Midland Division	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	Samaritan Outreach Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Scotland County FSD	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	SEMO Christian Restoration Center	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
Balance of State	SEMO Health Network	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	SERVE, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified

Balance of State	Shared Blessings	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Balance of State	South Central Missouri Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Southeast Missouri Community Treatment Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Southwest Center for Independent Living	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	St. Francis Hospital	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
Balance of State	St. Francois Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Balance of State	St. Joseph/Andrew, Buchanan, DeKalb Counties CoC	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	St. Louis City CoC	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	St. Louis County CoC	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	St. Patrick's Center	Private Sector	Faith based	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
Balance of State	Synergy Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Balance of State	Taney County OACAC Neighborhood Center	Private Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	Texas County Food Pantry	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Texas County Health Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	The Community Partnership-Boone County	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Balance of State	The Hiding Place	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	The Kitchen, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	Third Circuit Drug Court	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Balance of State	True North, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Balance of State	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	United Gospel Rescue Mission	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Balance of State	United States Department of Agriculture Rural D...	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	United States Department of Agriculture-New London	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Balance of State	Universal Design Housing Network	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Balance of State	University of Missouri Extension	Public Sector	School	None Identified
Balance of State	Vernon County Youth Task Force	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Balance of State	Veterans Administration	Public Sector	Other	Veterans
Balance of State	West Central Independent Living Solutions	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified

Balance of State	West Central Missouri Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	A.O. Services	Public Sector	Local Workforce	None Identified
Joplin	Adult Education and Literacy	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	Area Agency on Aging	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	Carthage Crisis Center	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Joplin	Children's Haven	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Joplin	City of Joplin	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Joplin	Crosslines Guest House	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Joplin	Crosslines-Joplin	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Joplin	Economic Security Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	Family Support Division	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Joplin	Freeman Health Systems	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
Joplin	Governor's Committee to End Homelessness	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Joplin	Harry S Truman Coordinating Council	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	Health Department (Jasper/Newton)	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Joplin	Hope House Christian Recovery	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
Joplin	Independent Living Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	Jackie Dorsey	Individual	Formerly Homeless	None Identified
Joplin	Jasper County Public Housing	Public Sector	Public	Seriously Mentally Ill
Joplin	Joplin Housing Authority	Public Sector	Public	Veterans
Joplin	Joplin Police Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
Joplin	Joplin School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
Joplin	Lafayette House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Joplin	Larry Thomas	Individual	Formerly Homeless	None Identified
Joplin	Legal Aide of Western Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Joplin	Missouri Career Center	Public Sector	Other	Veterans
Joplin	Missouri Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Joplin	Missouri Housing Development Commission	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified

Joplin	Missouri Re-Entry Steering Committee	Private Sector	Other	None Identified
Joplin	Ozark Center	Private Sector	Other	Seriously Mentally Ill
Joplin	Parents As Teachers	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	Soul's Harbor of America	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Joplin	St. John's Regional Medical Center	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
Joplin	St. Vincent DePaul	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Joplin	The Alliance of Southwest Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Joplin	The House Inc	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Substance Abuse
Joplin	The Salvation Army-Carthage	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Joplin	The Salvation Army-Joplin	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Joplin	Veteran's Services	Private Sector	Other	Veterans
Joplin	Vocational Rehabilitation	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Youth, Seriously Mentally Ill
Joplin	Watered Gardens	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	12th Street Heritage	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
Kansas City	Access House Safe Haven Project	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	American Indian Council	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	American Red Cross	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Amethyst Place	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Benilde Hall	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Bishop Sullivan Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Budget and Financial Management Assistance	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Cathedral of Immaculate Conception	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Catholic Charities	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	City of Independence	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	City of Kansas City - Planning Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	City of Kansas City - Planning Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	City of Kansas City -Neighborhood and Community...	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	City of Kansas City -Neighborhood and Community...	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	City Union Mission	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified

Kansas City	City Union Mission Family Shelter	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	COMBAT	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Youth, Substance Abuse
Kansas City	COMBAT	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Youth, Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Community LINC	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Community Services League	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Don Bosco	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Downtown Council	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
Kansas City	Downtown Improvement District	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
Kansas City	Forest Avenue Family Shelter	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
Kansas City	Friendship House and Catherine's Place	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Full Employment Council	Public Sector	Local Workforce	Veterans, Youth
Kansas City	Full Employment Council	Public Sector	Local Workforce	Veterans, Youth
Kansas City	Governor's Committee to End Homelessness	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	Governor's Committee to End Homelessness	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	Grand Avenue Temple	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Greater Kansas City Community Foundation	Private Sector	Funder	None Identified
Kansas City	Guadalupe Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Hillcrest Transitional Housing	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Holy Family House	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Hope Faith based Ministries , INC	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Hope House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Kansas City	Housing Authority of Independence	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Kansas City	Housing Authority of Independence	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Kansas City	Housing Authority of Kansas City	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Kansas City	Housing Authority of Kansas City	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Kansas City	Housing Information Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Independence School District	Public Sector	School	Youth

Kansas City	Independence School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
Kansas City	Jackson County Health Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Jackson County Health Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Jackson County Housing Resource Commission	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	Jackson County Housing Resource Commission	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	Joyce Humphrey	Individual	Homeless	None Identified
Kansas City	Kansas City Community Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Kansas City Health Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	HIV/AIDS
Kansas City	Kansas City Health Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	HIV/AIDS
Kansas City	Kansas City Police Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
Kansas City	Kansas City Police Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
Kansas City	Kansas City Police Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Kansas City Public School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
Kansas City	Kansas City Public School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
Kansas City	Kansas City Rescue Mission	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Kymette Doxey	Individual	Homeless	None Identified
Kansas City	Legal Aid of Western Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Light House	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
Kansas City	Mattie Rhodes	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Kansas City	Mental Health America Heartland	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Mid America Assistance Coalition	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Mid America Regional Council	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Kansas City	Missouri Association for Social Welfare	Private Sector	Funder	None Identified
Kansas City	Missouri Housing Development Commission	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Kansas City	Mother's Refuge	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
Kansas City	Municipal Court	Public Sector	Law enforcement	Youth, Domestic Violence
Kansas City	Neighbor to Neighbor and Sarai's Shop	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Newhouse	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence

Kansas City	Operation Breakthrough	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
Kansas City	Ozanam	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Kansas City	Phoenix Family Housing	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Reconciliation Services	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Redemptorist Social Services Center	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	Renaissance West	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Kansas City	reStart	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth, Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Rockhill Academy for Independent Living	Private Sector	Other	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Rockhurst University	Private Sector	Other	Youth
Kansas City	Rose Brooks Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Kansas City	SAVE, Inc	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Sheffield Place	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Kansas City	St. Luke's Hospital	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Swope Health Service Healthcare for the Homeless	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
Kansas City	Swope Health Service Outreach	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Synergy Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth, Domestic Violence
Kansas City	The Helping Hand of Goodwill Industries	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	The Salvation Army Crossroads	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	The Salvation Army Honk 'n Holler	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	The Salvation Army Linwood Center Supportive Ho...	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Kansas City	The Salvation Army Missouri Shield of Service	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
Kansas City	The University of Kansas	Public Sector	School	None Identified
Kansas City	The University of Kansas	Public Sector	School	None Identified
Kansas City	The Vet Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans
Kansas City	The Women's Employment Network	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	TIES Project	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Truman Medical Center Homeless Support Project ...	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Truman Medical Center West	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
Kansas City	United Services Community Action Agency	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified

Kansas City	University of Missouri - Kansas City	Public Sector	School	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	University of Missouri - Kansas City	Public Sector	School	Seriously Mentally Ill
Kansas City	Uplift	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Youth
Kansas City	VA Medical Center Homeless Program	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Veterans, Substance Abuse
Kansas City	Veronica's Voice	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Kansas City	Welcome House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Springfield	Affordable Homes Development	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
Springfield	Affordable Housing Action Board	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Springfield	AIDS Project of the Ozarks	Private Sector	Non-profit	HIV/AIDS
Springfield	Boys and Girls Town of Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Springfield	Burrell Behavioral Health	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
Springfield	Catholic Charities	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
Springfield	Christian County Family Violence Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Springfield	Christian County Sheriff's Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
Springfield	Church Army-Christian County	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
Springfield	City of Springfield Community Development	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	City of Springfield Planning and Zoning	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	City Utilities of Springfield	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
Springfield	Community Foundation of the Ozarks	Private Sector	Funder	None Identified
Springfield	Community Partnership of the Ozarks	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Springfield	Consumer Credit Counseling Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Springfield	Cox Health Care	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
Springfield	Family Violence Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Springfield	Good Samaritan Boys Ranch	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Springfield	Great Southern Bank	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
Springfield	Greene County Commission	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	Greene County Juvenile Office	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Youth
Springfield	Greene County Planning and Zoning	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	Greene County Sheriff's Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified

Springfield	Housing Authority of Springfield	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
Springfield	Jordan Valley Community Healthcare Center	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
Springfield	Mayor's Commission on Human Rights	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	Missouri Association for Social Welfare	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Springfield	Missouri Career Center	Public Sector	Local Workforce	Youth, Veterans
Springfield	Missouri Department of corrections	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
Springfield	Missouri Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Springfield	Missouri Department of Probation and Parole	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
Springfield	Missouri Division of Workforce Development	Public Sector	Local Workforce	Veterans, Youth
Springfield	Missouri Division of Youth Services	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Youth
Springfield	Missouri Family Support Division	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	Missouri Housing Development Commission	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	Missouri Public Defenders Office	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
Springfield	Missouri Public Defender's Office	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
Springfield	Missouri State University	Public Sector	School	None Identified
Springfield	National Alliance on Mental Illness	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
Springfield	New Life Evangelistic Center	Private Sector	Faith based	Veteran
Springfield	Ozarks Area Community Action Corporation	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
Springfield	Rare Breed Homeless Youth Outreach Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
Springfield	Salvation Army	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
Springfield	Shawn	Individual	Homeless	Substance Abuse
Springfield	Sigma House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
Springfield	Southwest Center for Independent Living	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Springfield	Springfield Public Schools	Public Sector	School	Youth
Springfield	St Johns Regional Healthcare	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
Springfield	Stone Soup Ministries	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Springfield	The Kitchen Inc	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
Springfield	United Way of the Ozarks	Private Sector	Funder	None Identified
Springfield	Victory Mission	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse

Springfield	Webster County Neighborhood Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
Springfield	Webster County Sheriff's Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
St. Charles	Agape Ministry of Warrenton, Inc.	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Charles	BenNet	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Charles	Bridgeway Counseling/The Robertson Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
St. Charles	Bridgeway Counseling/The Women's Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
St. Charles	City of O'Fallon	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Charles	City of St. Charles	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Charles	City of St. Peters	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Charles	City of Wentzville	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Charles	Community and Children's Resource Board	Public Sector	Other	Youth
St. Charles	Community Council of St. Charles County	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Charles	Community Living	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Charles	Connections to Success	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Charles	Crider Center	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Charles	Crisis Nursery	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Charles	Delta Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Charles	Department of Health and Senior Services	Public Sector	State Gov't.	HIV/AIDS
St. Charles	Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Charles	Department of Workforce Development	Public Sector	Local Workforce	None Identified
St. Charles	Developmental Disabilities Resource Board	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
St. Charles	United Methodist Church	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Charles	First Step Back Home	Private Sector	Faith based	Veterans
St. Charles	First United Methodist Church	Private Sector	Faith based	Veterans, Substance Abuse
St. Charles	Francis Howell R-II School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Charles	Ft. Zumwalt R-II School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Charles	Hope Recovery Center	Public Sector	Other	Veterans
St. Charles	Kent	Individual	Homeless	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Charles	Labor Ready	Private Sector	Business	None Identified

St. Charles	Lake St. Louis Police Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
St. Charles	Marie	Individual	Homeless	None Identified
St. Charles	Missouri Probation and Parole	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
St. Charles	New Beginnings	Private Sector	Faith based	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Charles	North East Community Action Corporation	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
St. Charles	Orchard Farm School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Charles	Our Lady's Inn	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Charles	Preferred Family Healthcare	Private Sector	Hospital	Youth, Substance Abuse
St. Charles	Salvation Army	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Charles	Southernside Apartments	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
St. Charles	SSM St. Joseph Health Center & Hospital West	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
St. Charles	St. Charles County	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Charles	St. Charles County Sherriff	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
St. Charles	St. Charles R-VI School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Charles	St. Louis Veteran's Center	Public Sector	Other	Veterans
St. Charles	Sts. Joachim & Ann Care Service	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Charles	Troy R-III School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Charles	Turning Point	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
St. Charles	United Way of Greater St. Louis	Private Sector	Funder	None Identified
St. Charles	VFW Post 5077	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans
St. Charles	Wentzville R-IV School District	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Charles	Youth in Need	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Joseph	AFL-CIO Community Services	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	American Red Cross	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	America's Second Harvest of Greater St. Joseph	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Joseph	Board of Probation and Parole	Public Sector	Law enforcement	Substance Abuse
St. Joseph	Buchanan County Health Department	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Substance Abuse
St. Joseph	Buchanan County Sheriff's Department	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
St. Joseph	Catholic Charities of Kansas City-St. Joseph, Inc.	Private Sector	Faith based	Seriously Mentally Ill

St. Joseph	City of St. Joseph, Missouri	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Youth, Domestic Violence
St. Joseph	Commerce Bank	Private Sector	Business	Substance Abuse
St. Joseph	Community Action Partnership of Greater St. Joseph	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth, Substance Abuse
St. Joseph	Community Missions Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	David Clevenger, Division of Workforce Development	Public Sector	Local Workforce	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Family Guidance Center for Behavioral Healthcare	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	First Lutheran Church	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
St. Joseph	Gary Hardin	Individual	Homeless	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Greg Kline	Individual	Homeless	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Heartland Foundation	Private Sector	Funder	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Heartland Regional Medical Center	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Helping Hand of Goodwill Industries	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	HOME Unit, Social Welfare Board	Public Sector	Other	Veterans, Domestic Violence
St. Joseph	Housing Authority of St. Joseph	Public Sector	Public	Youth, Substance Abuse
St. Joseph	Inter Faith-based Community Services, Inc.	Private Sector	Faith based	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Legal Aid of Western Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
St. Joseph	Missouri Department of Corrections	Public Sector	Law enforcement	Veterans, Substance Abuse
St. Joseph	Missouri Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Missouri Family Support Division	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Youth, Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Missouri Homeless Veterans Taskforce	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Northwest Health Services	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Noyes Home for Children	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Joseph	Penny Adams - NW Missouri Workforce Investment ...	Public Sector	Local Workforce	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Progressive Community Services	Public Sector	Other	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Sandee Chesser	Individual	Other	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Social Security Administration	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	Social Welfare Board of Buchanan County	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	St. Joe Serve	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
St. Joseph	St. Joseph School District	Public Sector	School	Youth

St. Joseph	St. Joseph Youth Alliance	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Joseph	Sue Johnson	Individual	Other	Youth, Domestic Violence
St. Joseph	The Salvation Army	Private Sector	Faith based	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	United Way of Greater St. Joseph	Private Sector	Funder	Youth, Substance Abuse
St. Joseph	Veteran's Administration	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Joseph	YWCA-St. Joseph	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth, Domestic Violence
St. Louis City	Affordable Housing Commission	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Louis City	Almost Home	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Louis City	BJC Behavioral Health	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis City	Bridgeway Counseling	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
St. Louis City	Catholic Charities Community Services	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Catholic Charities Housing Resource Center	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Catholic Family Services	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Center for Women in Transition	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Community Alternatives	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis City	Community Asset Management Corporation	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
St. Louis City	Covenant House Missouri	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
St. Louis City	Demetrious Johnson Charitable Foundation	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Louis City	Doorways	Private Sector	Faith based	HIV/AIDS
St. Louis City	Emmanuel Water Tower Ministry	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Employment Connection	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Energy Care	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
St. Louis City	Equal Housing Opportunity Council	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Family Health Care Center	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
St. Louis City	Family Resource Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Gateway 180	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Gateway Housing Foundation	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
St. Louis City	Grace & Peace	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Grace Hill Health Care	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified

St. Louis City	Greater New Vision Ministry	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Habitat for Humanity	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Healthcare USA	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Human Development Corporation	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Humanitri	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Inter Community Housing Association	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Jason Reynolds	Individual	Homeless	None Identified
St. Louis City	Legal Services of Eastern Missouri	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Lydia's House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
St. Louis City	MERS/Goodwill	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Missouri Dept. of Mental Health	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis City	Missouri Dept. of Probation & Parole	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
St. Louis City	Missouri Housing Development Commission	Public Sector	State Gov't.	None Identified
St. Louis City	Mother's Way-Opportunities Industrialization Ctr	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
St. Louis City	Municipal Information Systems, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	New Life Evangelistic Center	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Our Lady's Inn	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Louis City	Paraquad	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Peter & Paul Community Services, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis City	Preferred Family Healthcare	Private Sector	Hospital	Substance Abuse
St. Louis City	Redevelopment Opportunities for Women	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Salvation Army Harbor Light	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	Shalom House	Private Sector	Faith based	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis City	Social Security Administration	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
St. Louis City	Society of St. Vincent DePaul	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	St. Francis Xavier College Church	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	St. John's Mercy Neighborhood Ministry	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	St. Louis City Health Dept.	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Louis City	St. Louis City Neighborhood Stabilization	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified

St. Louis City	St. Louis City Veteran Affairs	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Veterans
St. Louis City	St. Louis Empowerment Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	St. Louis Office for DD Resources	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis City	St. Louis Public Schools	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Louis City	St. Louis Transitional Hope House	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	St. Martha's Hall	Private Sector	Faith based	Domestic Violence
St. Louis City	St. Patrick Center	Private Sector	Faith based	Veterans, Substance Abuse
St. Louis City	St. Philippine	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
St. Louis City	The Bridge	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis City	The Haven of Grace	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth
St. Louis City	Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis City	Urban Strategies	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
St. Louis City	Veteran Affairs Medical Center	Public Sector	Other	Veterans
St. Louis City	William Gruhn	Individual	Formerly Homeless	None Identified
St. Louis City	Women's Safe House	Private Sector	Non-profit	Domestic Violence
St. Louis City	YWCA	Private Sector	Non-profit	Substance Abuse
St. Louis County	Almost Home Transitional Housing Program	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
St. Louis County	BJC Behavioral Health	Private Sector	Hospital	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis County	Catholic Charities Housing Resource Center	Private Sector	Faith based	Veterans, HIV/AIDS
St. Louis County	Coldwell Banker Gundaker (Housing Resources Com...	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
St. Louis County	Community Action Agency of St. Louis County	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis County	Community Alternatives	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis County	Covenant House Missouri	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth
St. Louis County	Doorways	Private Sector	Non-profit	HIV/AIDS
St. Louis County	Employment Connection	Private Sector	Non-profit	Veterans, Substance Abuse
St. Louis County	Harmony Health	Private Sector	Hospital	Youth
St. Louis County	HealthCare USA (MC + Provider)	Private Sector	Hospital	Youth
St. Louis County	Housing Authorities Property and Casualty	Private Sector	Business	None Identified

St. Louis County	Housing Authority Saint Louis County	Public Sector	Public	None Identified
St. Louis County	Humanitri	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis County	Legal Services of Eastern Missouri	Public Sector	Other	None Identified
St. Louis County	Loaves and Fishes for St. Louis	Private Sector	Non-profit	Youth, Substance Abuse
St. Louis County	Maria Droste	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
St. Louis County	Metro Homeless Center	Private Sector	Non-profit	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis County	Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing Opportunity...	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis County	Mike Karasick	Individual	Other	None Identified
St. Louis County	Missouri Department of Corrections	Public Sector	Law enforcement	None Identified
St. Louis County	Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary...	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Louis County	Missouri Department of Mental Health	Public Sector	State Gov't.	Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis County	Municipal Information Systems, Inc.	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis County	Our Lady's Inn	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
St. Louis County	Paraquad	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis County	Peter and Paul Community Services	Private Sector	Faith based	Veterans, Seriously Mentally Ill
St. Louis County	Queen of Peace	Private Sector	Faith based	Substance Abuse
St. Louis County	Room At The Inn	Private Sector	Faith based	Youth, Domestic Violence
St. Louis County	Saint Louis County Homeless Services Division	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Louis County	Saint Louis County Kathy J. Weinman Shelter	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Domestic Violence
St. Louis County	Saint Louis University Law Clinic	Private Sector	Non-profit	None Identified
St. Louis County	St. Jane Community Services (Catholic Charities...	Private Sector	Faith based	None Identified
St. Louis County	St. Louis County Consumer Council	Individual	Homeless	None Identified
St. Louis County	St. Louis County Department of Health, Public H...	Private Sector	Hospital	None Identified
St. Louis County	St. Louis County Department of Planning, Office...	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	None Identified
St. Louis County	St. Louis County School Districts' Homeless Sch...	Public Sector	School	Youth
St. Louis County	St. Louis County Veterans Services Programs	Public Sector	Local Gov't.	Veterans
St. Louis County	Supervan	Private Sector	Business	None Identified
St. Louis County	The Salvation Army	Private Sector	Faith based	Seriously Mentally Ill